

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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Tientsin.....	„ 29	Foochow.....	„ 30
Shanghai mail advices of 23rd July were received in London on the 30th August.			

BIRTHS.

At Sans Souci Terrace, Shanghai, on the 28th August, the wife of ARTHUR K. CRADDOCK, of a son.

On 29th August, 1892, at 33 Kiangse Road, Mrs. CORNELIUS THORNE, a son.

At Chefoo, on the 22nd August, the wife of Dr. E. W. von TUNZELMANN, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 25th July, at 111 Fairlie Place, Calcutta, India, JAMES ALEXANDER BETTS, C.E., formerly Director, Imperial Torpedo Colleges, Foochow, Tientsin and Canton, China, aged 46 years.

At Hongkong, on the 23rd August, CÆSAR HYNDMAN, aged 27. Deeply regretted. (Relatives and friends will please accept this intimation).

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1892.

THE fall in the price of silver which ultimately roused the Chamber of Commerce here to holding a special meeting of its members and passing a resolution hoping that something would be done, has impelled Englishmen in India to take a very much stronger measure. The Indian Currency Association, which has been formed to rouse the home government to a sense of the sufferings of the English in India, and urge it to adopt some remedial measures, has prepared a petition for presentation to Parliament, in which—as we learn from the *Economist*—a very doleful picture is drawn. “The consequences of a persistent depreciation of the metal which still remains a standard of value for the Indian empire, and of violent fluctuations which are constantly and, indeed, daily occurring in the exchange value of the rupee, have been of the gravest kind. The loss to Government on paying the sterling obligations in England may be reckoned at eight hundred million rupees, or eighty million pounds sterling, since the commencement of the depression.” All classes of the people, therefore, “suffer from a load of taxation; the receipts from which are not applied to any useful or necessary purpose. The trading community are harassed by the uncertainty and fluctuations of the exchange to such an extent that

legitimate trade is often replaced by speculative and gambling transactions,” and the petition goes on to say that but for the opening of the Suez Canal, and the extension of railways in India, the country would have been by this time overwhelmed “in hopeless financial embarrassment and disorder.” The country will, however, still be overwhelmed, the petition adds, unless the International Conference which is to meet in October succeeds in introducing the “double standard,” or the government of India adopts the only remaining effectual remedy, a gold standard for India. A telegram from a high authority in Paris has informed us that the Conference is not likely to have any practical result; and this has throughout been the opinion of most of those who have given any consideration to the matter, and is also contemplated by the authors of the petition we have quoted from. There remains the possibility—and advisability—of the Indian government's giving up the free coinage of silver, which now prevails in that dependency, and adopting the gold standard.

The *Economist* has little difficulty in showing that the statements in the petition as to the desperate straits to which India is reduced, are greatly exaggerated. “That she has suffered,” it says, “and still suffers from the fall in silver and consequent disorganisation of exchange is beyond question, but are her sufferings so intense, and so likely to culminate in a total collapse, as we are asked to believe?” As material for a reply to this question the *Economist* gives the following table—

Imports and Exports of Merchandise (excluding government stores) in year ending 31st March, at quinquennial intervals during the past twenty years:—

	Imports. Rx.	Exports. Rx.	Total. Rx.
1872	30,811,000	63,185,000	93,996,000
1877	35,367,000	60,962,000	96,329,000
1882	46,992,000	81,901,000	128,893,000
1887	58,661,000	88,428,000	147,089,000
1892	66,583,000	107,351,000	174,434,000

This shows a very large and continuous increase in the trade of India in the twenty years, and it is noticeable that the percentage of increase is larger in imports than in exports. If the increase in the export trade had been very much larger, it would have been possible to attribute it entirely to the fall in silver, which the most ardent bimetalist is obliged to own has greatly benefited the Indian producer; but while exports have

increased by nearly 70 per cent., imports have increased by 116 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that owing to the fall in silver in the twenty years, the increase would be much reduced if these totals were converted into sterling at the exchange of the dates taken; on the other hand there has been a great cheapening of all commodities in the twenty years, as well as of silver. That is to say, if the exchange is considered, a great deal of the increase in the trade disappears, but it reappears if the trade is estimated by quantities and not by values. Again, while the government has been a serious loser by the fall in the gold value of the rupee, it has had compensations. Within the 20 years the government has increased its gold debt by £50,000,000 sterling, which has produced a great deal more than Rx. 50,000,000. Its capital expenditure has been largely on productive public works, which have benefited immensely by the fall in silver; and again, the fall in silver has lightened the burden of taxation. The best proof, says the *Economist*, that there is nothing alarming in the financial condition of India is, "that during the past few years in which the fall has been heaviest, the Indian revenue has largely exceeded the expenditure, swollen although that has been by heavy military outlay on defence works, new armaments, &c."

Disastrous as the fall in silver has been to foreigners in the Far East—and the *Economist* omits to consider the enormous loss incurred inevitably by the owners of property of all kinds in these silver-using countries; property acquired for actual use and indispensable to our existence and commerce, putting aside that acquired for speculative purposes;—it has not been nearly so disastrous as the petition of the Indian Currency Association makes out. We are too apt when we are in trouble to look only on the dark side, and neglect the compensations; nor do we examine clearly enough the disadvantages of the remedy that suggests itself to us for the malady from which we suffer. The adoption of a gold standard is the remedy suggested in this case. It is a heroic remedy, but unfortunately want of space obliges us to postpone its discussion to-day.

Summary of News.

The English mail of 29th July arrived here this morning, by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Bokhara*.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe, by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Yaria*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUPPLIED THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY
EXCLUSIVELY TO THE "NORTH-CHINA
DAILY NEWS."

MR. JOHN MORLEY RE-ELECTED.

London, 29th August.

Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been re-elected for Newcastle.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

The cholera is increasing in England and on the Continent.

REFORMS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Madrid, 6th August.

Sr. Bergamin has left for San Sebastian to study, together with Sr. Romero Robledo, a scheme of reforms in the Philippines.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

Cholera is spreading to an alarming extent in France and Russia.

9th August.

Cholera is invading St. Petersburg and Piedmont.

THE PROPOSED CANONISATION OF COLUMBUS REFUSED.

The solicited canonisation of Christopher Columbus has been refused at Rome. —*Manila papers*.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1892.					Rainfall in inches.
	Fahr.	Thermometer.	Min.	Max.	
Aug. 26	78°	0	78°	90°	0.5
" 27	74°	0	74°	94°	0.05
" 28	77°	5	77°	94°	0
" 29	79°	0	79°	95°	0.5
" 30	79°	0	79°	96°	0
" 31	78°	0	78°	97°	0.8
Sept. 1	78°	0	78°	97°	0
1891.					Rainfall in inches.
	Fahr.	Thermometer.	Min.	Max.	
Aug. 26	75°	5	75°	87°	0
" 27	74°	0	74°	85°	0.33
" 28	74°	0	74°	86°	0.03
" 29	74°	6	74°	88°	0.3
" 30	74°	0	74°	79°	2.79
" 31	74°	0	74°	82°	2.07
Sept. 1	76°	0	76°	82°	0.60

Sicawei weather report, on the 26th August, 10 a.m.: Yesterday there was little change in the barometric pressures at the various stations; in general the barometer rose slightly. Upon the south coast light breezes prevailed, varying from the S. to the E. Upon the N. coast the wind veered towards the S.W. Upon the S. coast continuation of S.E. winds.—27th Aug., 10 a.m.: The barometric pressures were maintained at all the stations at normal height without great variation. Light variable breezes prevail upon the coast of China. At Shanghai the barometer continued to fall very lightly. Upon the S. coast continuation of light breezes. Fine weather at Shanghai, with the probability of storms in the evening.—Sunday, 28th August, 10 a.m.: The fall of the barometer continues slight at Shanghai; it became rapid yesterday at Tientsin with light S. breezes, and was similarly somewhat accentuated at the southern stations, with light winds from varying directions. Light S. breezes are probable over the whole coast S. of Shanghai.—29th August, 10 a.m.: Whilst the barometer continued to fall yesterday at Shanghai, and at the stations of the S. coast, it commenced to rise at Tientsin, where the wind remained variable; as upon the S. coast, whilst stronger winds prevailed along the central coast. The barometer appeared rising this morning, and will probably continue to rise. Continuation of light and variable breezes upon the S. coast; and at Shanghai of fine weather.—30th August, 10 a.m.: High barometric pressures over the north of Japan and Vladivostok. At Shanghai yesterday the barometer continued to rise gently. Over all the coast it remains nearly at its normal height. Over the south coast continuation of light and variable breezes. At Shanghai continuation of fine weather.—31st August, 10 a.m.: Yesterday the barometer fell rapidly at Vladivostok. It continued to rise gently at Shanghai, and at the stations of the S. as far as Amoy. The light winds

from N.E. which prevailed in the Formosa Channel apparently confirm the notice given by the Manila observations of a depression to the N.E. or N. of Luzon. Continuation of fine weather probable.—1st Sept., 10 a.m.: Yesterday the barometer remained low at Vladivostok, and fell with some rapidity over the N. of Japan, at Shanghai, and probably over the N. of China. In the S., it recovered at Manila, fell very considerably at Hongkong, and slightly at the Formosa Channel stations. A typhoon crossed the north of the China Sea from E. to W. Low barometer at Shanghai this morning. Probably light breezes from S.E. over the coast S.

The average minimum of the thermometer in the Settlement in Aug. was 77° 90, the average maximum 93° 92, and the mean 85° 91, against 74° 60, 87° 60, and 81° 10 respectively, in the same month of 1891. The rainfall in Aug. was 2.07 inches, and rain fell measurably on 9 days, against 10.27 inches and 15 days in Aug., 1891, and an average of 7.11 inches and 10.7 days for the ten years 1882-1891.

Mr. A. Haupt, Acting Consul for the Netherlands, has been appointed Consul, his jurisdiction including Shanghai and the River Ports.

Much regret will be felt at the news given by our Tamsui correspondent of the unexpected death at Twsutia of Lieut. Hecht, Military Instructor to the Chinese forces in North Formosa, and Military Adviser to the Governor.

A private telegram was received here on Wednesday from Paris, announcing that the International Silver Conference would meet in October next, and that it was not expected to arrive at any result.

It will interest many to know that Dr. Griffith John, of Hankow, sent a copy of the Hunan Picture Gallery to Mr. Gladstone with a letter of explanation, foreseeing that the Grand Old Man would soon be in power again. Dr. John has received an autograph reply from the G. O. M., announcing that he had duly received and read the book.

We hear from a correspondent at Ichang that the river was steady there, though falling rapidly lower down. New buildings were progressing rapidly, and there was plenty of cargo going down, while the steamers were coming up full. The weather was still very hot there, and some of the residents were still very weak from dysentery and fever.

Another old member of the French Municipal Police Force passed away on Wednesday in the person of Sergeant Pichon, at the age of 52. The deceased, who was noted for his affability and good humour, joined the force twenty-eight years ago, and at the time of his death was in charge of the Station at the head of the Rue du Consulat. His funeral was attended by M. Bruhat, Chairman of the French Municipal Council, representatives from the French Consulate, and Municipality, and a large contingent of police officers and constables and others. His death was peculiarly sad as he was engaged to be married at 6 p.m. on Tuesday to his cousin, who only arrived here a few days ago from France. At 4 p.m., however, on Tuesday he was taken ill, and died the next morning.

On Friday afternoon last Mr. J. Cooper sold by auction at his office on the Bund, a piece of land situated in the British concession of Chinkiang, and measuring 30,118 sq. ft. The price realised was Tls. 7,200, the purchase being a landowner at Chinkiang.

On Thursday night (25th) swarms of crickets invaded the Settlements and were eagerly captured by the natives, one of whom being asked what he wanted the insects for, replied, "two pieces makee dog," or in other words to make them fight, cricket fighting being a pastime that is much indulged in by the *jeunees dorée* of China.

On Friday last at 4.20 a.m. the firemen were called out for what appeared to be a fire

in the No. 2 district. The Min-ho-look, without waiting for more definite information, dashed off with a hose reel and had a spin down Broadway and some of the other streets in Hongkew looking for the fire. The Deluge men waited, as the bell had stopped, and then proceeded slowly to the Soochow creek, and back to their engine house, along the Bund, while the Hongkew and Victoria companies did not take their reels out. It was found that the fire consisted of some joss paper which soon went out, but the promptitude of the watchman in the bell tower shows that he was keeping a sharp look-out.

On Saturday at 1.45 p.m. the firemen were called out for a fire at Messrs. Llewellyn & Co.'s. The damage done was confined to the contents of the cellars under the flooring of the private entrance to the store. The fire was the result of an explosion of gas which had leaked out of the pipes and occurred while a Chinese employé of the firm was in the cellar. He had a safety lamp with him, but it apparently got unfastened, and caused the ignition of the gas. The Chinaman was badly burnt about the arms. The neighbours quickly lent a helping hand and the Victorias were the first engine company on the scene, and in a very short time five streams of water were running into the cellar and soon overcame any danger there might be of the fire spreading. The loss is covered by insurance. After the fire was all over, a foreigner accidentally fell down the cellar and hurt his leg.

The remains of Dr. Faber's collection of Chinese plants, saved from the late fire, were sold at auction yesterday by Mr. Hey and realised Tls. 205, while the botanical library fetched Tls. 40.

"I watched my Canton dog to-day with much interest," writes a correspondent. "These hot afternoons he lies in my bath-tub squeezed in between the Soochow bath-tub and the wall. He had evidently made the place hot; so he got up, walked leisurely round the bath-tub, close to it, and lay down again in the same place, under the impression that he had found another cool spot. It reminded me of the saying of the French philosopher, that however often we rouse ourselves and determine to live differently, we go on living the same way as before to the end."

Among the recent promotions to the rank of post-captain is Commander John Ferris, late of H.M.S. *Archer*. "Jack" Ferris's numerous friends here and on the river will hear of this with great satisfaction.

In addition to the promotions in the Navy that we have already mentioned, we learn that Lieut. and Com. Lewis K. Bell of the *Plover*, and Lieut. Lionel A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, late of the *Severn*, have been made Commanders.

H.M.S. *Caroline* is expected to leave this on Saturday next for Hakodate direct to join the Admiral. The *Swift* has arrived here to-day and the *Rattler* is expected, the former remaining at Shanghai, the latter going up the river to relieve the *Pigmy*, which will proceed to Japanese waters.

Captain Redford, of the Inman liner *City of Chicago* wrecked on the Old Head of Kinsale, has had his certificate suspended for nine months by the Liverpool Marine Court of Enquiry.

The *Kiangtung*, which had been ashore between Shan-chywan and Sindhokan, some 180 miles above Hankow, returned to Shanghai on Sunday. When the *Changwo* passed her, she had been raised by screws, the intention being to build a cradle and then launch her. While this was being done, a landslip occurred in the steep bank of the river under her, which partially upset the arrangements. Then a second landslip happened, so that her stern was in the water up to the guards, and the bow remained aground, the vessel lying at an angle of about 30 degrees. When the *Changwo* reached Hankow, her captain informed the C. M. S. N. Co. of the critical

position of the *Kiangtung* and suggested that the *Kiangkwan* be sent at once to pull her off. The *Kiangkwan* left Hankow on Monday night, and anchored near the stranded vessel the next night. On Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock, preparations were made to tow at the *Kiangtung*; and at 8.05 the *Kiangkwan* commenced to tow, and after three tries the *Kiangtung* floated at 8.20. The lines were then let go and five minutes afterwards the *Kiangkwan* was on her way back to Hankow. It is stated that the owners of the land where the steamer went ashore refused to allow any operations to be commenced until the ground had been purchased. The *Kiangkwan* arrived here on Saturday, her regular day, notwithstanding that she had been to the assistance of the *Kiangtung*.

It will be seen from the report of the *Bengloe* in another column that she had a very narrow escape in the recent typhoon, the lady passenger on board having to turn to with the rest and help in jettisoning the coals.

The French gunboat *Vipère* has left Shanghai for Vladivostok, and the *Lion* for Hankow.

The *Pekin* reports passing the German man-of-war *Ilitis* off Square Island on Tuesday.

The R.M.S. *Empress of India* arrived at Hongkong on Monday at 10 a.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of China* left Yokohama for Vancouver on Monday afternoon.

The *Bayern*, with Berlin dates to 1st August, left Singapore at 2 p.m. on Thursday (25th) for Hongkong and Shanghai.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Vancouver on Thursday (25th) at 5 p.m.

The *Hainan*, while coming up the river on Tuesday, was in collision with a junk, which she managed however to save by pushing her ashore.

The *Bayern*, with Berlin dates to 1st Aug., left Hongkong at 10 a.m. on Wednesday for Shanghai.

The *Sydney*, with the incoming French mail, left Singapore on Tuesday at 10 p.m. for Hongkong and Shanghai.

The D.D.R. steamer *Friok*, from Hamburg and ports of call, left Singapore on Wednesday for Hongkong and Japan.

Silk shipped per *Kobe Maru* from Shanghai on the 29th July and sent forward from Yokohama by *Gaelic* on the 7th August arrived at New York on Sunday.

The *Kueiyang*, which arrived here yesterday from Swatow, lost one of her propellers early yesterday morning off Borham.

The *Telamon*, which left the anchorage on Wednesday, was at anchor above Gough Island yesterday afternoon, as she could not get out owing to want of water on the Bar.

The *John D. Brever* left New York on 2nd May and crossed the Line in long. 28° 79' W. Had very heavy weather in the South Atlantic and Indian Ocean, during which the lower main topsail yard was carried away, the bridges were washed away and the decks were full of water almost all the way from long 16° W. to 75° 20' E. Passed Auger on 29th July, and to port had calms and doldrums, nothing worthy of the name of southwest monsoon being experienced. Passed the *Procyon* on 11th ult. in lat. 10° 36' N. bound to Shanghai.

The *Meifoo* left Hongkong on Thursday and reports passing a junk loaded with poles, but abandoned and dismantled, about 15 miles S.E. from Tongying. The *Fooksang* sighted a derelict junk in long. 120° 46', lat. 26° 24'. The junk was boarded and found to be partially loaded with poles. She was drifting in a north-easterly direction and is a danger to navigation. We learn that the crew of this junk has reached Amoy, having been rescued by a sailing vessel. On the voyage from Chefoo to Szyatow the *Fooksang* when approaching the Hieshans on the 20th ult. sighted a steamer close in shore. She proceeded

towards her, and found her to be the *Bengloe* which declined assistance but asked to be reported all well. If the *Whampoa* or the *Glenearn* had thought of doing what the *Fooksang* did, a great deal of anxiety and trouble would have been spared.

The German barque *Orient*, Captain C. Christiansen, arrived at Amoy on the 26th ult. from Newchwang and reported that from 5 o'clock in the morning of the 17th to the 18th instant she experienced a fearfully strong gale, the wind going from N.E. to N. S. W., and S.; on the 18th at 3 p.m. picked up 16 Chinamen, crew of a disabled junk, which was full of water and nearly sinking.

It is stated in the home papers that the negotiations with Great Britain for the formal transfer of the Inman greyhounds *City of New York* and *City of Paris* to the American registry have been completed.

A weather telegram from Hongkong yesterday afternoon stated:—"The typhoon appears to have approached the Gulf of Tongking."

Has the Municipal Council been enforcing the rules for a close time for game? We are informed that game was plentiful in the market in August, and we have before us the menus for two successive days last month on which game (pheasant and hare) was openly and without disguise provided at the table of a Municipal Councillor. There is a good deal of feeling, not only among sporting men, on this subject, and it seems doubtful whether the proper officials have been as vigilant in the matter as they should have been.

On Tuesday afternoon, while a native constable attached to Louza Station was on duty in the village just beyond Chekiang Road bridge in Hongkew, he saw a jinricha coolie knock down a child, and upon his attempting to arrest the coolie, he was himself seized by some rowdies, on the plea that the arrest was made outside the limits of the Settlements. The constable was taken to the native guard house in the village and detained for some time, till the official in charge thought it best to release him. The constable then made his way to Hongkew Station and reported what had happened, also that some more policemen in plain clothes were detained. Inspector Howard, having been informed of this, went to the village and the men were released. Five or six men have since been arrested, and were brought before the Mixed Court yesterday and remanded.

Mr. B. Ruttunjee writes as follows in his weekly share report, dated 25th August. —Share business, it need scarcely be said, has remained dull, although, since my last issue, no great fall has occurred in any quarter, but the markets have simply had, to use a common expression, the "dry rot." Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Several transactions are reported at 68 per cent. and at 70 per cent. prem. I am inclined to look for an early improvement, and think, therefore, that these shares should now be bought rather than sold, the more especially as the London quotation of £33 ex. div. is considerably higher than our present local prices. Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, Ltd.—Shares appear to be very firm, at Tls. 2.50, inasmuch as there are always some buyers at this rate. Insurance.—*Marine*.—North Chinas have been sold at rates varying from Tls. 220 to Tls. 225. At the close there are buyers of small lots at the latter quotation. Traders, with the belief that a dividend of \$4.50 will be paid and \$50,000 placed to Reserve Fund, have advanced to \$60, resulting in a sale. *Fire*.—Hongkongs have been sold at \$250 and Chinas at \$84 found purchasers. Shipping.—*Taku Tugs* have been sold at T. Tls. 56 and China Mutuals Preference shares, £10 paid up, at 27 sterling found buyers. For extreme stagnation stocks under this heading may be held to bear the palm. Cargo Boats.—For these stocks

my last week's remarks still hold good. Wharves and Docks.—A dull tone has prevailed on stocks under this heading, despite the prevalence of rumours that all these Companies are doing well and will pay, when the time comes, handsome dividends. No transactions to report. Mining.—Entirely out of favour, at the same time, I may mention, that these shares, which are not much above their worst, look a good speculative purchase, although, of course, they should not be bought by investors *pur et simple*, but those who are prepared to take some risk in the hope of a big ulterior profit. Lands.—Both these Companies show weakness, and shares at quotations are obtainable. Miscellaneous.—Gas have again been sold at Tls. 215, and Lankats have further receded, a sale at Tls. 65 is made public.

We have been favoured with a copy of the official record of the observations made at the Hongkong Observatory during last year. It composes quite a substantial looking volume, got up in approved "blue-book style," and contains such a mass of statistics dealing with the meteorological affairs of the colony, that one is almost bewildered by their minuteness, and completeness. The Director of the Observatory, whilst stating that the staff recommended as a minimum has now been appointed, regrets that in the meantime the staff was so utterly inadequate to do justice to the immense shipping interests of the port. He says that the work done during the past two years has unfortunately suffered in consequence, and no amount of expense could now possibly remedy the loss, as once a certain phenomenon has passed unrecorded the opportunity for observing it can never arise again, the same conditions being never repeated in the physical world. Such a lament is not an isolated one. It is a melancholy fact that meteorological science has met with niggardly treatment at the hands of successive British governments, appeals for more liberal grants in order to obtain modern and perfect instruments being generally disregarded or put by for "further consideration." To all who take an interest in a science, our knowledge of which is by no means great, this report from Hongkong should be welcome.

We have received from the Superintendent of Government Printing at Rangoon, a copy of the Report on the Excise Duty Department in Burma, for the year 1891-2. From this we note that the most important event in the history of opium administration in Lower Burma during 1891-92 was the publication in August 1891 of revised rules under the Opium Act. The principal change made by these rules was the prohibition of all dealings with adulterated opium. The only kind of opium which may now be legally sold or possessed is raw opium and *beinse*, or refined opium. *Kunbin*, which is a preparation of opium and betel-leaf, and *beinye* and *beinchi*, which are refuse opium, are prohibited. These preparations have been prohibited because it is reported that they are used to allure people to the consumption of opium, whereas people are said to take less readily to the practice when they can procure the pure drug only. In Upper Burma, all the licenses for the retail sale of opium fetched much less than in 1890-91, with the exception of two places where slightly increased prices were paid. The great falling off in prices obtained at auction sales may be ascribed partly to combination among the Chinese to keep down bids, partly to the fact that in previous years prices were run up beyond the real value of the shops by speculators who overestimated their value.

The following table shows the total number of transit passes issued and surrendered at the twenty treaty ports in the second quarters of 1892 and 1891. There are only five ports, it will be seen, at which no passes were issued or surrendered during the three months April-June:—

	1892		1891	
	Issued.	Surrendered.	Issued.	Surrendered.
Newchwang .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tientsin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chefoo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chungking .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ichang	246	.....	3,092	65
Hankow	16,874	.....	18,746	.....
Kiukiang	2,200	.....	1,624	.....
Wuhu	695	.....	746	3
Chinkiang	2,268	268	2,416	62
Shanghai	15,594	112	14,704	99
Ningpo	7,346	?	7,127	?
Wenchow	731	.....	621	.....
Foochow	1,090	.....	959	.....
Tamsui	77	7	25	21
Tainan .....	.....	11	.....	6
Amoy	251	101	201	97
Swatow .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canton	326	.....	375	.....
Kiungchow .....	.....	17	.....	11
Pakhoi	62	.....	40	.....

The passes 'issued' are for foreign goods conveyed into the interior, and those 'surrendered' for native goods brought from the interior.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, the agents of the London and Lancashire Fire Co., have sent us a circular letter received from the Company on the subject of the recent great fire at St. John's, N.F. They state that this "historic conflagration" will probably cost them a net sum of from £60,000 to £70,000, but that as their reserve fund has increased £390,000 in the last four years alone, the loss will cause no serious inconvenience, but will rather give the Company an opportunity of demonstrating its strength.

The U.S. Congress is expected to make an appropriation of \$25,000 for a survey and examination for the location of a ship canal between Philadelphia and New York. It would save 200 miles of dangerous ocean navigation, which now requires several days for sailing vessels, and a whole day for steamers.

We read that W. Johnson and Co., of Liverpool, have organised a company in England with a capital of £250,000 to acquire, or build, vessels of the type known as "whalebacks," under patents granted in the United Kingdom, America, and other foreign countries, to Alexander McDougall and others.

Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin, U.S. Navy, sailed from San Francisco on July 22nd for Pago Pago, in the Samcan group of islands, to locate the coal wharves on the coaling station ceded to the United States by the Government of Samoa.

We have received the following tea news from Foochow, under date the 20th ult.:—The export to Europe is 10,567,000 lbs. against 11 633,000 lbs. at the same date last year, showing the shipments for the fortnight to have been 600,000 lbs. in the calling steamers *Glenfruin* and *Telemachus*. As compared with the previous fortnight there has been more doing, the bulk of the purchases being for the Colonies in anticipation of the sailing of the *Changsha*. The settlements during the interval aggregate 21,000 chests Congou. Prices have risen all round for teas above common; medium to fine Panyongs showing the advance most markedly; 25 per cent. would barely represent the rise quotable in some of the latest transactions in these teas. Common teas have been steady at the prices ruling a fortnight ago. The estimates of the total supply for the season have grown with the declining exchange. It is now expected that there will be 320,000 chests for the season. The arrivals of Congou to date are 257,000 chests against 292,000 chests; the settlements are 212,000 chests, against 203,000 chests; and the stock is 45,000 chests, against 89,000 chests on the same date last year. Exchange after many fluctuations closes at 2/9½ for 4 months' sight credits, and freight to London is 30/- per ton of 40 cubic feet.

From the *Foochow Echo* of the 20th, we learn that "The Owls" had given a most successful entertainment by lantern and moon

light on the 15th in the garden of Messrs. Siemssen and Krohn, the amusements comprising music, magic lanterns, dancing and two plays.—The spinning of cotton yarn with Ningpo cotton is going on extensively. The machines come from Shanghai, and large orders have been sent here for more of them.—The new Viceroy ordered on the 16th a three-days' fast for rain, which fell copiously the same night. This official has set his face against formal visits from his subordinates. If he wants to see them he will send for them, and if they have any important business to consult him on, he will appoint a time to receive them. He is determined to discountenance empty display in every form.

—The recent typhoon did little damage at Foochow. The highest reading of the barometer this month was 30.06 (wind S.W.) at 9 a.m. on the 14th. At midnight on the 16th it stood at 29.78, force of wind 6, N.E. It fell gradually until 3 p.m. on the 17th, when it touched the lowest point, 29.43. Then it began to rise steadily to 29.85 at 9 a.m. on the 18th. All shipping work was stopped at Pagoda Anchorage, and considerable damage was done to the crops of autumn and winter fruit.

We understand that Hongkong is seriously contemplating the erection of a new Club House on the Praya Reclamation, the estimated cost being \$250,000, for the land and building.

The *Melbourne* brought us Hongkong papers to the 23rd ult.—The *Glaucus* was passed lately in the Red Sea with her intermediate shaft broken, but requiring no assistance.—The fine new steamer *Catherine Apcar*, 2,715 tons gross, arrived at Hongkong on the 21st.—The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank meeting passed off satisfactorily on the 20th; the Chairman (Mr. T. E. Davies) explaining that everything bad and doubtful had been provided for; that the "advances on stocks" business had been put on a thoroughly solid basis; that the rate on deposits had been raised to 4½ per cent. in London, as they were being withdrawn rather freely; that the Bank had nearly £1,000,000 sterling in consols and Indian sterling loans; and that the embargo in Manila had been re-imposed. No questions were asked.—The Doc-nu dacoit chief in Tongking has been killed by his own Muongs.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 25th ult.—At the meeting of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association on the 22nd, a resolution brought forward by Mr. Powell, chiefly in the interest of American citizens, to admit foreigners holding British certificates, was lost by 12 to 2.—A special meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held on the 24th, Mr. A. G. Wood in the chair, to consider the working of Mr. Keswick's Share Ordinance. Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving, in proposing the maintenance of the Ordinance, vigorously defended Mr. J. J. Keswick against the attack made on him at the last annual general meeting by Mr. E. Mackintosh, and absolutely denied that Mr. Keswick was interested in a syndicate operating in shares, and promoted the Ordinance for his own personal benefit. Mr. J. S. Lapraik, Mr. Bellios, and Mr. Granville Sharp supported Mr. Bell-Irving, and Mr. Grote moved the adjournment of the meeting (to the 15th inst.) which was carried by 16 to 14.—A reception was held on the N.P.S.S. Co.'s steamer *Victoria* on the 24th, at which speeches were made and toasts were drunk.—Great loss of life and property has been caused in Kuangtung by floods which occurred on the 18th ult.—Some Salvation Army lasses have already arrived at Hongkong.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* says that during the three months ended June, last, the quantity of coal that arrived at Hongkong was 125,260 tons, of which 103,260 tons were Japanese. The import was divided as follows:—Cardiff coal, 3,900 tons; Tongking coal, 11,000 tons; Kaiping coal,

8,000 tons; Japanese: Miike coal, 26,100 tons; Takashima coal, 22,690 tons; Moji coal, 38,900 tons; Karatsu coal, 9,000 tons; and Poronai coal, 7,170 tons.

The *Empress of India* brought us Japan papers with dates from Yokohama, to the 22nd, and Koba, the 23rd ult.—The new issue—\$4,000,000—of consolidated five per cent. bonds has been taken at 100.0947 per cent.—The *Mail* reprints the *Daily Press* enthusiasm over the granting of diplomas to two Chinese medical graduates at Hongkong on the 23rd July, without recollecting the Hongkong scheme is only an imitation of what Dr. W. W. Myers did some years ago.—The funeral on the 17th ult. of the late Mr. A. Hearne was very largely attended.—The s.s. *Hokuroku Maru*, of Niigata, has been totally lost near Rock Island. The crew and passengers were saved.—Harmston's Circus opened at Yokohama to a full tent on the 20th.—The prices of natural and artificial ice rose at Tokio from \$1.10 and 80 cents respectively on the 14th, to \$2.20 and 1.90 per picul respectively on the 17th, owing to an apprehended scarcity.—The Nippon Gin-ko made a net profit last year of \$1,183,841, and pays a dividend of 15 per cent.—The *Benvenue*, with a typhoon behind her, made the run from Hongkong to Koba, where she arrived on the 18th, in 4 days 3 hours, record time.—The *Yokkaichi Maru*, a Japanese steamer of 283 tons, was burnt at sea on the 21st. All on board were saved by the *Hiogo Maru*, Capt. Pender.—A meeting of the shareholders in the Hiogo Hotel Co., Ltd., has been called for the 31st, at which a resolution to wind the company up will be submitted.—A steamer called the *Asahi Maru* sank at her moorings, at Koba on the 19th, through her cable being too short.

The *Japan Gazette* of the 20th ult. says:—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha are mercilessly dispensing with the services of foreigners where possible and no less than 14, including some of the oldest and most trusted of their foreign employes, received notice of dismissal the other day. Much surprise is felt at some of the dismissals. It is stated that the gentlemen who have thus received their *congé* are Messrs. F. H. James, R.N. (Superintendent of Navigation), Yeend Duer (Manager Department of Foreign Correspondence), E. L. James and T. Kayser (Department of Foreign Correspondence), all of the Tokio office; and in the Yokohama branch Messrs. S. D. Hepburn (Assistant Manager); J. Johnstone (Foreign Manager of the Stores Department), and T. H. Donker-Curtius and C. Pope, of the same Department; Andrew Patterson (Manager of the Engine Works Department), and J. Mackenzie (Engine Shop Foreman), J. H. Macgregor (Foreman Boilermaker), D. Scott (Engineer), and C. B. Clausen (Foreman Carpenter), of the same Department; and Mr. W. Donald of the Superintendent Captain's Department. We also understand that a reduction has been made all round in the salaries of foreigners still left in the Company's employ.

In recording the arrival of the *Peru* at Yokohama the *Japan Gazette* says:—

The new addition to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s fleet of vessels has been the object of much interest to residents here as being the largest steel passenger and freight steamer ever built on the Pacific coast. The vessel is scarcely as handsome in appearance and outline as many of the steamers which visit this port, but is nevertheless a good-looking vessel. She arrived on schedule time and brought along with her 8 saloon passengers, and 199 steerage passengers in transit. A repetition of a few of the main features of the new boat may not be out of place here.

The *Peru* is 350 feet in length, has a beam of 45 feet and a depth of hold of 27½ feet. It is estimated that the gross tonnage will be about 3,615 tons. The engines are of

the triple expansion type, and the six boilers of 2,800 horse power. There are three decks besides the hurricane deck, five water-tight bulkheads, steam windlasses, steam capstans aft, steam steering gear, and all the latest appliances for the rapid handling of cargo. There is accommodation for 104 cabin, 75 second and 600 steerage passengers. The vessel is lighted throughout by electricity. Captain Ward is in command.

The *Saikio Maru* arrived here on Wednesday morning, bringing Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 24th, Kobe the 25th, and Nagasaki the 24th ult.—The *Japan Mail*, in an editorial on the dismissal of so many foreigners by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, writes that "this proceeding is not in any sense dictated by the morbid anxiety to dispense with foreign aid, which constitutes a feature of the reactionary impulse swaying Japan at present," but it is done simply in the interest of retrenchment. At the same time the *Mail* says that "it is difficult to avoid a doubt whether the dismissal of men so able and zealous . . . can prove in the long run a really economical measure." It says that the Company has never entertained any idea of dispensing with the services of Lieut. F. H. James, R.N. (retired), Navigating Inspector.—The vernacular papers write of the change of government in England with unexpected grasp of the situation.—An exhibition of lacquer work of all kinds, designs, tools and materials used, etc., will be held at Tokio from the 19th instant to the 9th prox.—Captain Ripper arrived in Yokohama in the *Peru* to take command of the Austro-Hungarian corvette *Fasana*.—At the inquest held on Mr. Drummond Anderson, who committed suicide at Yokohama on the 24th, the jury found that he died from a wound caused by a razor, inflicted by his own hand while in a condition of temporary insanity. The deceased was many years ago in the Agra Bank in Shanghai.—Two villages on a mountain slope in Majima-gun have been lately destroyed by a landslide.—A bed of gold dust has been lately discovered at the bottom of the Tamagawa.—An engineer of the Railway Bureau had arrived at Nagasaki to look into the extension of the Kiushiu railway to that port.—The Japanese corvette *Kaimon Kan* got ashore in Oshina harbour on the 9th, but was towed off without any serious damage by the *Kisogawa Maru*.—Captain Bollman of the Russian steamer *Vladimir* writes to the *Rising Sun* to complain of the Captain of the *Tokio Maru* having put a destitute Russian on shore at Gensan to starve, when he might have brought the unfortunate man, who could speak no language but Russian, to Nagasaki, where there is a Russian Consul. This was what Captain Bollman did.

The *Japan Mail* gives the following as the accurate list of the foreign employes just dismissed by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—"The gentlemen concerned are Mr. Y. Duer, Manager of the Department of Foreign Correspondence in the Head Office, Tokyo, and Mr. E. L. James, Clerk in that Department; Mr. S. D. Hepburn, Assistant Manager of the Yokohama Branch; Mr. J. Johnstone, Foreign Manager of the Stores Department, Yokohama, and Messrs. C. Pope, J. H. Donker-Curtius, and J. M. Scott, Clerks in that Department; Mr. Patterson, Manager of the Engine Works; Mr. J. Mackenzie, Engine Shop Foreman; Mr. J. H. Macgregor, Foreman Boilermaker; Mr. C. B. Clausen, Foreman Carpenter; and Mr. W. Donald, of the Superintendent Captain's Department. Thus, of a total of 26 foreigners hitherto employed by the Company in Tokio and Yokohama, 12, or virtually one half, are dispensed with, and a reduction has been made in the salaries of the remainder. Similarly sweeping measures have been adopted, we understand, with regard to the Japanese staff, but the details in their case have not yet been published."

The following paragraph occurs in a letter written by Mr. E. Holloway, General Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Hongkong, to the Yokohama agents, Messrs. Frazar & Co., and published in a Yokohama paper:—

"As regards the recent incident on the *Empress of Japan*, I beg to say that I have only to-day received Captain Lee's report, which attributes the fire to a defect in the insulation of the electric light cables; more or less censure has been applied to the Company regarding the position of the electric wires, I would however point out that the plant was put in under Admiralty inspection, and the vessels were duly accepted as "Armed Cruisers." I would add that the Company has been considering for some little time a proposal to alter the position of the dynamos, and when leaving Hongkong I received instructions to completely re-arrange the installation, the change to be made at once. The slight delay that has occurred since the alteration was decided upon, has arisen from the necessity for ordering material from England. Meanwhile the wires have had constant supervision by experts in Hongkong, and a competent electrician is carried on each ship. When the contemplated changes are completed, there will be no possibility of a repetition of the accident on the *Empress of Japan*."

We take the following brief notes from the *London and China Express* of the 22nd July.—The Magniac sale amounted altogether to £103,500.—The German Emperor caught a whale 54 feet long.—China tea was depressed, the *Priam's* cargo being considered unsatisfactory.—The old lady from Liberia has had an interview with the Queen.—The victory of Orme, by only a neck from Orviato, in the Eclipse Stakes was received with great enthusiasm.

A telegram from Allahabad to an Indian journal says that during his visit to England, Captain Bower will read a paper before the Royal Geographical Society on his recent adventurous journey across Tibet.

The annual report on Kinta for 1891 published in the *Perak Government Gazette* of the 3rd instant, contains the following reassuring reference to the Selama Mining Co.'s operations:—"The Selama Mining Company at Lahat have done a considerable amount of work during the year, and the mine promises well. They have sunk altogether 116 feet—66 feet in a perpendicular shaft and 50 feet more following the underlie of the lode. The lode improves as it goes down and the richest part is at the bottom of the shaft. There are about 100 tons of lode-stuff stacked on the mine, worth probably, some £2,000. Altogether the results are, so far, very good, and there is every reason to suppose the mine will pay well."

In the addresses delivered at the Bombay Town Hall in honour of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's return for Central Finabury, the speakers drew largely upon the treasures of English literature, an India contemporary remarks. Among the quotations with which Mr. P. M. Mehta helped out his meaning were the two passages, "A selfless man and stainless gentleman," and "A primrose by the river's brim A yellow primrose was to him, And it was nothing more." Two orators referred to the laud "where freedom slowly broadens down, from precedent to precedent," while a third who admitted that "Englishmen can often rise above insular prejudices," added in a burst of enthusiasm "for, as Tennyson reminds us, 'Not once or twice in our rough island story The path of duty was the road to glory.'" One orator referred to Mr. Dadabhai as "India's Grand Old Man," another compared him to Diogenes, and a Punjabi gentleman recited verses composed in his honour in the Hindustani language "with pathos, and actions-seitting to the words." This, as can easily be understood, concluded the proceedings.

In the currency discussion, it has been stated more than once that Java has not prospered under her silver currency, with a gold standard similar to that which it is proposed to introduce into India. The British Consul's report, addressed to Lord Salisbury, on the trade and commerce of the Island of Java for the year 1891, places matters in a very different light. The report, which is dated the 9th of March, 1892, says:—"Last year's trade has, on the whole been satisfactory for the island, and both imports and exports show an increase. The result to merchants and planters has been generally profitable."

"Is Ceylon tea so seriously deteriorating in quality year by year as is stated?" asks a Ceylon contemporary. "We emphatically deny it. Ceylon produces, and can produce, as fine a tea to-day as ever she did, and, though Darjeeling tea is justly favoured, it beats a very small proportion to the vast quantity of low-class tea turned out from Assam and low-lying gardens, whereas the very lowest class of our teas has not that roughness and harshness so characteristic of most Indian teas. That prices at the moment are extremely low we do not deny; but this is not due to decline in quality so much as to the fall in exchange, and the difficulty of finding new markets for increasing quantities of our produce."

The new Secretary for India, Lord Kimberley, seems to have made a firm and successful stand in the matter of the Council's drawings last week. In the previous week the rate was $1\frac{1}{2}\%$; but last Wednesday no bids were accepted, and consequently the Council were able to sell 5 lakhs on Thursday at $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ and 20 lakhs on Friday at $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $1\frac{1}{16}\%$. The market must be strengthened by the knowledge that the Council will sometimes refuse all bids if it considers them unduly low.

The *New York Sun* of the 17th July, has an article entitled "The Career of a Scamp," extending over five columns and a half of small type, which gives or professes to give a complete history of that notorious personage Count Eugene Mikiewicz. The narrative commences with his birth some forty-eight years ago in Poland and is brought down to June of the present year.

The *Call* of the 20th July says that the Pacific Mail steamer *City of Peking* will go to the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, at once to be docked and undergo alterations of the most extensive character. The alterations will include new cylinders, new decks, and a number of changes in the machinery, intended to raise the speed to 15 knots and bring the ship into the second class on the mail subsidy.

Sir Edwin Arnold has written a play called "Adzuma, the Japanese Wife," which is to be one of the attractions at the World's Fair. The drama will be doubly interesting as Sir Edwin's first essay in playwriting. The necessary steps have been taken to copyright the work, the requisite copies having been forwarded from Japan to Washington by the last mail. The play is not a late idea. It seems the author began it over two years ago, but he only completed it after his arrival in Japan a few months ago. The plot is a strong and in many ways a novel one, and Sir Edwin Arnold himself thinks it is the best effort of his life, which is a good deal for him to say after the work he has published. Mr. Deakin, who managed "The Light of the World" in America on its first publication, and who is thoroughly familiar with Japan, is interested in "Adzuma," and will arrange for its presentation at Chicago about the time of the opening of the fair.

So far, remarks the *Lancet*, as our knowledge of English history in this century and the last goes there has only been one octogenarian Premier—Lord Palmerston—who died at his post in his eighty-first year. Several of our eminent statesmen in this century—not one in the last—who

had in their time been Prime Ministers attained to this longevity. Henry Addington (Lord Sidmouth, son of Dr. Addington) died at eighty-seven; the Duke of Wellington died at eighty-two; Lord Grey at eighty-one; Lord Russell at eighty-six: but long before their decease they betook themselves to that "blest retirement" which the poet tells us is such a "friend to life's decline." We are no politicians, but we cannot be insensible to prodigies of power at fourscore. In this sense we regard with keen interest the recent mental and physical feats of Mr. Gladstone in his Midlothian campaign. He has already "beaten the record," and if he is to be again Premier Minister of England, we shall regard the achievement as one of which the English race may be proud. Such a statement involves no medical approval of men even of Mr. Gladstone's strength engaging in political strife at eighty-two. But, from a physiological point of view, such power and pluck can only excite admiration, and we heartily hope that they may suffer neither harm nor discredit by the experiment.

A home paper says:—"Among the curious minor features of the election so far has been the singular lack of success which has attended members of the great family of Jones who have sought seats in and about the metropolis. Mr. B. Jones was beaten at Woolwich, Mr. E. Jones at Peckham, Mr. Leif Jones at Westminster, Mr. Sydenham Jones at Hornsey, and Mr. Hatchett Jones at Enfield."—In reference to candidates named Jones, we may add that in one constituency the walls were placarded by the Liberal candidate with "Vote for Jones and the Flowing Tide" to which the Tory candidate replied with "Vote for Smith and Dam the Flowing Tide!"

From a private letter written by this talented young lady to a friend in the East we learn that she is performing this dance every night in Philadelphia and New York. She dances in the Quaker City soon after the theatre opens, takes the express train which does the distance in an hour, and appears towards the close of the evening in the Empire City. She is paid \$150 gold a night at each of the two theatres in which she appears. From another paragraph in *The Players* we learn that Miss Fuller had not succeeded in getting copyright for her "Serpentine Dance," the Judge before whom the matter came holding that her movements in the dance "convey, and were designed to convey, to the spectator no other idea than that a comely woman is illustrating the 'poetry of motion' in a singularly graceful fashion."

The excellence of a lightship undoubtedly is that she should remain as accurately as possible in the spot where she is moored by those in authority. It would be thought therefore more important to provide her with the best means of holding her ground, than with the means of locomotion. There are, however, positions where a lightship is very apt to be driven off her ground, and then it is an advantage that she should be able to recover her assigned position without assistance. It is for this purpose, we presume, that the United States have been building four steam lightships; as we learn from the following note in the *New York Maritime Register* of the 27th of July:—"Cornfield Point light vessel No. 52 sailed from Halifax July 20th for New York. She is bound from Bay City, Mich., and is the first of four similar vessels built under contract for the United States government. The second will follow her in about two weeks, and the others in the autumn. She is capable of steaming eight knots per hour, and her lights throughout will be electric. She is pronounced one of the finest ships of the kind in the world, and is the first steam lightship of the continent. She is to be stationed on Long Island Sound."

The following is the text of the proclamation issued on the 21st of July by President

Harrison, declaring the 21st of October a general holiday in the United States:—

"A proclamation.—Whereas, by a joint resolution approved June 20th, 1892, it was resolved by the Senate and Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: 'That the president of the United States be authorised and directed to issue a proclamation recommending to the people the observance in all their localities of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, on the 21st day of October, 1892, by public demonstration and by suitable exercises in their schools and other places of assembly:'

"Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States of America, in pursuance of the aforesaid resolution, do hereby appoint Friday, 21st October, 1892, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, as a general holiday for the people of the United States. On that day let the people, so far as possible, cease all toil and devote themselves to such exercises as may best express honour to the discoverer and their appreciation of the great achievements of the four completed centuries of American life.

"Columbus stood in his age as the pioneer of progress and enlightenment. The system of universal education is in our age the most prominent and salutary feature of the spirit of enlightenment, and it is peculiarly appropriate that the schools be made by the people the centre of the day's demonstration. Let the national flag float over every schoolhouse in the country and the exercises be such as shall impress upon our youth the patriotic duties of American citizenship.

"In the churches and in other places of assembly of the people let there be expression of gratitude to the divine Providence for the devout faith of the discoverer and for the divine care and guidance which has directed our history and so abundantly blessed our people.

"BENJAMIN HARRISON."

The following telegram is dated Ottawa, 30th July. The distance between Vladivostok and Victoria is not enough to make these precautions superfluous:—"It is reported that \$1,000,000 is to be spent on the fortifications of British Columbia. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Militia, and General Herbert go west, shortly to look over the ground. If the indications can be relied on it will not be long before the work will be begun of throwing up a line of defences which will make Victoria a fortified city and the naval station at Esquimalt invulnerable in the event of war.

The Buddha Gaya Maha-Bodhi Society has commenced its mission for the resuscitation of Buddhism in the land of its birth—India. It will have its Headquarters at Buddha Gaya, sacred to the Buddhists as the site where Prince Siddhartha, "the Light of Asia," attained the supreme wisdom of *abhi sambodhi* and became the all-knowing Tathagata, and it is hoped in time to establish on that sacred spot a college and a monastery for the residence of Bhikshus representing the Buddhist countries of China, Japan, Siam, Cambodia, Burma, Ceylon, Chittagong, Nepal, Arakan and Thibet. As one of the chief objects of the Society is to disseminate the philosophical and ethical teachings of the Buddha, translations of the Pali and Sanskrit Pitakas into English, Bengalee and Hindi have to be made. Sir Edwin Arnold was to complete the official task of handing over the sacred spoil of Buddha Gaya to the representatives, sent from all the chief Buddhist Communities, of the new society, if he had not been unexpectedly recalled to London.

To DAKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest, costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold. (3)

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE TREATY OF NANKING.

29th Aug.

ON this day fifty years ago the Treaty of Nanking was signed—the treaty which is the basis of all the subsequent agreements under which foreigners are permitted to reside in and trade with China. Of those concerned in the making of it only H.M. the Queen is now alive: they are stated in the preamble as follows:—

“Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being desirous of putting an end to the misunderstandings and consequent hostilities which have arisen between the two countries, have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., a Major-General in the service of the East India Company, &c.; and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, the High Commissioners Keying, a member of the Imperial House, a Guardian of the Crown Prince, and General of the Garrison of Canton; and Ilipoo, of the Imperial Kindred, graciously permitted to wear the insignia of the first rank, and the distinction of a peacock's feather, lately Minister and Governor-General, etc., and now Lieut.-General Commanding at Chapoo.” The Treaty itself was, in the words of Captain W. H. Hall, R.N., of the *Nemesis*, “the first treaty made between the haughty and impenetrable empire of China and any other nation of the earth, upon terms of equal rank and title, and did honour to England's discernment, perseverance, and forbearance, no less than to her power.”

It was on the 2nd of August, 1842, that the preparations were all completed for the advance of the British forces upon Nanking, surveying vessels having been sent on previously to learn the channel up which the ships were to go. It took a week for the whole squadron of sailing-vessels, assisted by the few small steamers at the Admiral's disposal, to surmount the forty-five miles of strong current between Chinkiang and Nanking; but the whole fleet was assembled off the southern capital on the 9th of August, and the proper positions were assigned on the 10th to the fighting ships, in case it should be necessary to bombard the city. Meanwhile the mouths of the Grand Canal were blockaded, and the enormous junk traffic of the river was stopped; but it is to be noted that all supplies exacted from the country were duly paid for, and as soon as the Chinese found that this was the case, they were eager to bring out supplies of all kinds. It was hoped that it would not be necessary to use force at Nanking, and that there would not be much delay in making

peace; for the British troops as well as the crews of the ships were suffering very severely from confinement on ship-board in the great heat of the season. Captain Hall in his account mentions that “the grand effort of the Chinese authorities was to gain time, to defer the evil hour of absolute concession to our demands; and to put us off in some way or other for the moment, as they had formerly done at Canton, without committing themselves to a final settlement of affairs.” Captain Hall attributes the speedy settlement of matters to the determined energy and statesmanlike qualities of Sir Henry Pottinger, “who took a broad, defined view of all the questions involved, and who would not swerve for a moment from what he considered just demands and capable of being enforced.” When we remember the distance between Nanking and Peking, the only communication between the two capitals being by courier, we shall be, however, rather inclined to wonder that it was possible to get the treaty signed within three weeks of the arrival of the British fleet off the walls of the city, and we must admire the good sense and good faith of the Chinese Commissioners. It was only Chinese that they should try as they did to put off as long as possible producing their commission from the Emperor, and should make the best struggle they could to get superior titles of distinction and precedence recorded in the preamble of the treaty for the Emperor and themselves. Nor can they be justly blamed for trying to buy off Sir Henry Pottinger by offering a ransom for Nanking, and thus to postpone the signature of a treaty. Sir Henry Pottinger was strengthened in his determination to have a treaty signed, not only by the presence of a sufficient force to coerce the Chinese, but by the knowledge that the Court at Peking knew that the situation was desperate. Captain Hall tells us that “a memorial was intercepted, addressed to the Emperor by the Tartar General commanding at Nanking, boldly announcing the defeat and dispersion of the Chinese troops, and the imminent danger even of Nanking itself. It was evident that great alarm was felt, and that a general desire to stay hostilities had got the better of all their hatred of the foreigners. The entire stoppage of the trade of that part of the empire, and the distress resulting from it, tended very materially to promote this desirable object.”

When the treaty was drafted, by the means of mutual visits between the Chinese Commissioners and Sir Henry, it had to be sent up to Peking for approval, and it was accompanied by a memorial from Keying, in which it was frankly confessed that the terms were humiliating, but they were the best that could be got; and that if they were refused, the British fleet might go up to the Peiho, which would be a most deplorable calamity. For an account of the actual signature of the treaty on

this day fifty years ago, we turn again to Captain Hall.

“At length, on the 29th of August, the Emperor's full assent to the provisions of the treaty having in the meantime arrived, the ceremony of the actual signature of this most interesting document took place on board the *Cornwallis*. Every arrangement was made which could at all enhance the solemnity of the ceremony; and even the venerable Ilipoo, though sick and very infirm from age and ill-health, allowed himself to be carried on board, and into the after-cabin, rather than delay for a day the signature of the treaty. A considerable time was occupied in comparing minutely the four copies of the treaty, so that there might not be the least question hereafter, and the one was the precise counterpart of the other.

“A great number of officers (all those having a rank equal to that of a field officer) were admitted into the after-cabin, in order to witness the intensely interesting ceremony. Captain Hall was likewise permitted to be present, although not then of the prescribed rank. Just at the eventful moment, also, Captain Cecille, of the French frigate *Erigone*, arrived from Woosung, having made his way up in a Chinese junk hired for the occasion at Shanghai, and manned by a picked crew of his own men. He presented himself uninvited on board the flag-ship, and almost demanded to be present. It is said that his reception was not very cordial.”

So was concluded the Treaty of Nanking; and if those who exacted it from China could visit China now and see what enormous progress foreign intercourse has made, they would own that the results have fully equalled the highest expectations that they could have formed at the time. It has been, and will still be, as great a benefit to China as to England, and even if England should ever lose her commercial supremacy—a supposition which we trust will never be realised—and declined to a position more consonant with her geographical importance, it will always be a glorious thing for her to remember that when she had brought China to her feet, and had imposed her own conditions on her, she freely allowed all other nations, her friends or rivals, to take equal advantage of the rights and privileges which she had gained. With all the faults that are supposed to make England disliked in other countries, she combines a large practical liberality not always practised by those most ready to condemn her faults.

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THE HONGKONG BANK MEETING.

31st Aug.

It would not be difficult to find points open to criticism in the able address of the Chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to the shareholders at the half-yearly meeting on the 20th ultimo, and it is to be again regretted that the shareholders should always be so tongue-tied at these meetings, and should altogether refrain from asking any questions. The impression—if it exists—that at these meetings “the less said the better” is, we are convinced, erroneous and unworthy; the position of the Bank is so strong that it could not be injured by such questions as shareholders would like to have answered. Before considering Mr. Davies’ address, it will be useful to compare the balance-sheets on the 31st December and 30th June last, at least so far as regards the principal items:—

Liabilities.	Dec. 31, 1891.	June 30, 1892.
Paid-up Capital	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Reserve Fund	6,300,000	6,300,000
Notes in circulation	6,340,118	6,689,102
Deposits	114,031,037	100,562,866
Bills payable	16,013,606	14,280,590
Profit and Loss A/c.	819,375	763,598
Assets.		
Cash	\$29,658,845	\$17,251,507
Investments	4,248,311	1,658,182
Bills discounted, &c.	56,682,137	54,845,206
Bills receivable	61,986,341	63,861,505

The Profit and Loss accounts it is not necessary to set out. The dividend for the second half of 1891 was £1 10s. per share, and no provision was made for Contingent account. For the first half of 1892 the dividend is £1 per share, and there is set aside to Contingent account, to meet losses, a sum of \$3,124,237. Of this sum three millions are taken from the reserve fund, reducing that fund to \$3,300,000, or 33 per cent. on the Bank’s paid up capital. Presuming therefore that this reserve fund is intact, and that the goodwill of the Bank is worth 50 per cent; the intrinsic value of the shares is 83 per cent. premium, against 100 per cent., at which we valued them, when writing on the subject in May last.

It would be possible to argue that no such sum as three million dollars ought to have been required from the Reserve fund, if the whole truth had been told by the chairman at the two previous meetings of the Bank, because the whole of this sum can hardly have been lost in the last half-year. On the 22nd of August, 1891, Mr. J. S. Moses stated that the directors had been obliged to withdraw \$1,290,901 from the reserve fund, and he added: “At the same time I would mention that your directors have deemed it best to face the losses at once and have made a clean sweep of everything in the shape of bad or doubtful debts.” At the meeting on the 27th of February last, the same gentleman announced that “after making large provision for bad and doubtful debts,” they were able to pay a dividend of £1 10s., and did not need to take anything from the reserve. Shareholders, however, will not want to

look at the past. The directors may have been a little too sanguine then, and hoped that things were going to turn out better than they did. Shareholders will, at any rate, commend the step which the directors have taken now. “We must hold firmly,” says Mr. Davies, “to the policy of fully providing for everything bad and doubtful immediately and without any delay; so long as this course is followed, and no attempt is made to spread out losses over some indefinite period, thus long must a Bank’s position be one of absolute strength, and its balance sheet a sure guide to shareholders and depositors alike.” It is understood that the directors have now fairly and fully faced the situation, and the remarks in the home financial papers on their action can only confirm them in the rectitude of their course. Mr. John Walter is well known, and it is satisfactory in itself to see that “every single provision that he has recommended has been made to the full.”

We can hardly be entirely satisfied with Mr. Davies’ explanation of the loss by the late compradore, which is found finally to amount to \$1,200,000. If there was no carelessness in Hongkong to account for this, there was at least too much confidence in this old servant, who was known to be gambling heavily. As to the other losses, they are misfortunes for which no one is really to blame. The Bank has made its large profits in the past by this very various and free-handed business; and if it can come out of a time of such disastrous calamity all round as the present, with its capital intact and a reserve of \$3,300,000, it will have fully justified its course. As to the propriety of resuming the rate of 4½ per cent. on deposits in London so soon after lowering it, and when money is a drug in Lombard Street, we are not so sure; but the next balance-sheet will answer the question. Meanwhile Mr. Davies’ remarks on this point are, as it has no doubt been seen, a little self-contradictory. As to the propriety of making the position of the Bank in London impregnable, there can be no question. It is a little surprising to learn that of the deposits held by the Bank, amounting to some 14 millions sterling or more, only 4½ millions are sterling deposits; we should hardly have thought that India and the Far East had deposits in this one Bank to the extent of between 9 and 10 millions sterling. It is very satisfactory to find that these sterling deposits are so worked “that neither a rise nor fall in the dollar exchange can injure or benefit us (the Bank) to any appreciable extent.” The only point of importance remaining to be noticed is the question of the payment of a dividend under the circumstances, and here we think the directors came to the right decision. The Bank’s earning power has not been materially diminished by its losses, and it actually made in the half-year some \$720,000, *net*, while the £1 dividend only requires

some \$560,000. It would not have had any appreciable effect on the Bank’s position to leave this undivided, and take 25 instead of 30 lakhs from the reserve, and it would have been a calamity to numbers of shareholders, whose living depends on their receiving their dividends regularly. Writing in May last, we pointed out that the earning power of the bank had not been impaired, and that it would at the end of the then current half-year show a fully sufficient profit on working to pay the dividend. It has done so, and the dividend is, we hold, rightly paid. Confidence is a difficult thing to get back, when it is once lost; and if the Bank had passed its dividend, while maintaining a really handsome reserve fund, it would have struck a suicidal blow at its own credit, and grievously injured its shareholders. The Bank has twice before been through worse crises than the present, and with care it will recover from the present one as it has from the previous ones.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.

1st Sept.

News was received here yesterday that the new Telegraph Convention between Russia and China which binds us down to a \$2 per word rate for ten years has been signed by the Russian Minister at Peking and Sheng Taotai, and is now only waiting the approval of H.E. Li Hung-chang and the Tsungli Yamen. This approval will be given unless the other Foreign Ministers and the Chambers of Commerce, &c., make at once a vigorous protest, and there is no time to be lost.

CONSTRUCTIVE CHANGES IN CHINA.

1st Sept.

IN all that part of China where the winter temperature prevents the carrying on of building operations, and where the summer floods are so destructive, the season by-and-by arrives for the repair of damages. The heavy summer rains, especially the continuous downpour of July and August, soak down walls and houses and wash whole farms into the gullies which in many regions are the only substitutes for roads. But early in the year the busy hum of industry is heard all over the land. The farmer has visited his field with picks and spades, and has gone into the depressions, whither his soil was last seen in a fluid state, to recover the same. He has made deep cuts in all the roads, digging up the earth therefrom, and restoring it to the particular patch in which he is interested. It is true that he can by no means be sure of the identity of the dirt which he gets back, and it is likewise true that he has lowered the road ten inches or a foot by his excavations in recovering his territory, but identity is of little consequence to him,—is in fact a mere metaphysical question,—while the soil is a

fact, a practical fact, and a fact without which the farmer can not make his living. In order to protect himself from like disasters in the future, he banks up his bit of ground on the side, which fronts the road, (or rather ditch), with as much care as if it were the wall of a house. He rams the earth compactly down, he smoothes it off, he makes a neat little ridge upon the crest for a tiny water-shed, he fills up the deep perpendicular caverns which the water has made in the loess, and at length his work is done. To be sure he is perfectly aware that during the ensuing July and August, the same phenomena which occurred last year will occur again, new holes will be made in his land, his smooth bank will scale away, and finally tumble again into the road with a crash, and the year following, it will be necessary to go once more into the road with pick and spade, and dig for his paternal acres. Of this, we say, he is perfectly aware, but he has a hope that the damage this year will be on a more subdued scale than last, and even if it were certain to be the same, or even greater, what else can a farmer do to save his cotton fields, but to adopt the only plan which is open to him?

"As said the good Prince Fernando;
"What more can a man do
Than a man can do?"

While the edges of the fields are being repaired, there is heard in other parts of them a dull thud, thud, which upon investigation is seen to be made by a number of men who are hammering mud into moulds, to form adobe bricks. For the extensive repairs required in the spring, these adobes are needed by the ten thousand. Many of them were made the previous autumn, and have been all winter drying ready for early use. In every village there is a scene of activity, unusual even for the busy month of May. Contemporaneously with the preparation of the fields for planting, may be seen men erecting stagings, and diligently employed in carrying and arranging material for walls and roofs. In the intervals of the buzz of work and voices, may be heard the sharp "ping" of hammering upon the anvil of the peripatetic blacksmith, whose services are needed for many purposes, since no article is to be had ready-made. Here will be found a little excavation into which a band of men are slacking a few bushels of lime, and there again will be seen pits, like post-holes, into which the carpenters have set their timbers, while they slowly draw a clumsy saw through the entire length of the same, with a view to separating the log into slabs for frames to cover the openings left for windows. Smoke is pouring forth from the adjacent brick-kilns, where are in process of preparation the more substantial part of the materials for the repair of the damages wrought by the preceding year. Huge ricks of wheat straw, and mountains of the flinty stalks of the *kaoliang* plant, are in readiness to be used as thatch for those buildings which

require them. In a word material of all kinds is abundant, the work is pushed forward with such energy as is to be expected of a people "who have no heels to their shoes" (as Lord Palmerston remarked of the Turks), and the total impression made upon the mind of the spectator, is that old things are passed away, and all things are on the point of becoming new. The substances with which renovation is to be brought about, are such as those already mentioned, bricks, tiles, adobe-bricks, lime, wood, straw, *kaoliang*, and sometimes bamboo. Each of these has its manifold uses, but each also has its limitations, definite and permanent. The bricks as we have said, appear to be the most durable, but a slight investigation reveals the fact that they are only a kind of half-way house between a thoroughly burned foreign brick and an adobe brick not burned at all. The Chinese are as well aware as mortals can be, that the longer a brick is exposed to the heat of the kiln, the better is the brick. But they are also aware that the price of fuel for the burning is always a serious item, and they are convinced that it is not a profitable investment to expend more than a catty of fuel to make a single brick, for the reason that no one will pay a higher price for a brick because it has cost more to make it. Therefore all Chinese bricks, (and tiles as well), are slack-baked, and as full of holes as aerated bread. It is a matter of course, that being constructed upon this principle, they are literally open to the reception of whatever moisture may environ them. If a new Chinese brick is placed in a pan of water, there is heard a rushing sound like that of water about to boil. It is the fluid making its way in tiny torrents into the recesses of the caves with which the brick abounds. A brick which has not been used, if placed in water for a period of five or six hours, will add to its own weight about twenty-three per cent., and there is no knowing how long the process might be carried on. It is no wonder then, that Chinese houses are damp. How could they be otherwise, when both bricks and tiles are constantly imbibing? That adobe bricks are ill adapted to withstand alternations of temperature, goes without saying. In a dry climate like that of Southern California, or Arizona, they may endure for centuries, but in China their days are soon numbered, and they begin to crumble and to disappear. The heavy rains bring to the surface the soda latent in the ground, the surface of the mud bricks scales away, and when the process has been continued for a certain length of time, the walls, unless renewed, come down with a crash. The Chinese look upon lime, much as we might regard cement, as relatively expensive, and to be used with cautious frugality. But in connection with the ill-judged economy of its employment, is to be considered the important fact that it is always air-slacked in transportation. Each time that it

has been handled in its long journey, it has been thrown upon the damp earth or bricks, protected only by a rush mat. When it comes to be used in building, it resembles Samson after his final interview with Delilah. A Chinese wall is laid in lime, and a foreign wall is laid in lime, but look at the difference. The latter has the strength of one continuous structure, well-compacted and solid, while the former is fair only upon the surface. The interior is composed of broken brick-bats, the interstices filled (for the moment) with a fluid consisting of about ninety parts of water, nine parts earth, and one part lime, in fact a mere mud-gravy. As soon as the bricks are well in place, the fluid is promptly absorbed, the mud dries, and the bricks are really held in position by nothing but the superincumbent weight of those above them. The top row of bricks on a Chinese wall is as easily removed as the top row of leaves on a bush. That straw and *kaoliang* stalks are not durable substances, is self-evident. However protracted their usefulness may be, it comes to a period, and huge rotting masses endanger the safety of the occupants of the dwelling thus thatched.

Of all the materials which we have named, bamboo is perhaps naturally the most durable, and the best adapted for its multitudinous uses, but bamboo is after all only a grass, which before many seasons have passed over it, fades and splits, like other grasses, and is no more. Wood is the only remaining substance, and it is undoubtedly a most valuable one when rightly employed. But what do the Chinese do with it? They chop down the trees, whenever they wish to use them, and generally not before. Proper preparation of timber, or of lumber, there is absolutely none. Fuel is too dear to be wasted in making a fire to roast wood therewithal, so after a period of subjection to an acrid smoke, the wood is thought to be well enough seasoned, and it is forthwith worked up into forms of usefulness, or mayhap, to Chinese thought, of beauty. But nature keeps a stern account, and as the saying goes, he who economises his salt, spoils his pickles. A good Chinese carpenter can make a mortise which will bear comparison with that produced by a foreign workman, that is, when the work is just done. But wait six months or a year, and what do we behold? The Chinese mortise has fallen apart, its joints are loose, the wood has shrunk; it has warped, it has split, the lacquer with which its deficiencies may have been covered up, has begun to peel off, and "things are not what they seem."

With all the unhappy facts to which we have been inviting his attention, the reader has long been only too familiar. For what purpose has he been once more teased with a recapitulation of them? For this only, to remind him afresh, that in the needed "constructive changes in China," something more is required than the old Chinese material. It is not

the walls and the buildings only which must be reconstructed, but the government, and not the government only, but also the people governed. What is needed to make the structures of the Chinese better and more durable, is not a large importation of foreign lime, bricks, and other building, but the improvement of those materials which already exist, but which for countless ages have been misused, largely wasted. The bricks must be thoroughly burned, the lime must not be allowed to deteriorate by air-slacking, the wood must be properly seasoned. Foundations must be laid deep, and the superstructure must be well and honestly built. But in order to accomplish this, it will be found absolutely necessary first to reconstruct the men by whom alone this result can be achieved. The foundations of their character must be relaid, with some better material than has hitherto been employed, and the superstructure must be wrought out with a moral principle to which the Chinese have been hitherto strangers. Until this reform has been brought about, all other reforms will be vain, and will end in the same disappointment which has been so often experienced in the past. When the Chinese shall have provided themselves with an unlimited supply of moral principle, then will it first be possible to indulge a rational hope for "constructive changes in China."

THE NEW TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.

2nd Sept.

THE Convention that has been made between China and Russia which was drawn up, we are informed, by Count Cassini, the Russian Minister to Peking, and has been signed by its author and by Shêng Taotai, Director-General of the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration, is called a "Treaty between China and Russia for the connection of Telegraph lines on their frontier." This is the ostensible purpose of the Convention, but it includes provisions the result of which will be to maintain the rate for telegrams to Europe at \$2 a word for ten years from the 31st of December next. The first section of the treaty mentions that it is intended to establish telegraphic connection between the two countries. The second section mentions that the points of junction are to be Hunchun and Possiet, Helampo and Blagoveschensk, and Kiachta. The first of these three junctions is to be made immediately the treaty is ratified; the second as soon as the cable under the Amur river is laid, but in any case within six months; the third, as soon as China has built the overland line between Peking and Kiachta, but at any rate within five years. It is then provided that each telegraph line shall be erected and maintained by each country within its own borders, and neither shall make the encroachment of even an inch on the other. The cable under the Amur

is to be laid at the joint expense of the two countries, and is to be their joint property. Both countries then agree to be bound by the rules of the Telegraphic Union, to send service messages free, and to arrange for the immediate transmission of all messages received. The tariff is then referred to, and it is not to be altered without the consent of both countries; but if competition should come from outside bringing lower rates, both countries will reduce the tariff proportionately.

The following is the fixed tariff, and this is where our interest in this document centres:—

On messages to and from Asiatic Russia and China, Russia is to receive fr. 1.73 (say 40 cents) a word.

On messages to and from European Russia (including the Caucasus) and China, Russia is to receive fr. 2.73 (say 64 cents) a word.

On messages in transit, Russia shall receive fr. 3 (say 70 cents) a word.

On messages to and from China, and any part of Russia, China shall receive fr. 2 (say 48 cents) a word.

On messages to and from any other European country than Russia, China shall receive fr. 5.50 (say \$1.30) a word, out of which she will have to pay the proportion due to the European country over whose wires the message passes as provided by the Telegraphic Union.

On messages from the ports where the cable companies (the Great Northern and the Eastern Extension) have receiving offices, the tariff shall in no case be less by the Chinese lines than that now charged by the Great Northern Company; but if the cable companies hereafter reduce their rates, the Chinese may do the same. Then comes a very significant paragraph:—"The tariff agreed upon between China and Russia is *bonâ fide* intended for messages between the two countries; and messages between China and Europe may not have the benefit of this tariff by passing through the hands of agents, who may receive and re-transmit the messages *en route*." This is, of course, aimed at the Desmond Agency and any future similar organisations. By sending its messages now to Helampo over the Chinese wires and paying the Chinese tariff, and then re-transmitting them at Blagoveschensk—a course first suggested in these columns five years ago—and paying the Russian tariff, the Desmond Agency can afford to take messages at \$1.50 a word, or even less; and this paragraph is inserted to put a stop to this poaching on the Cable Companies' preserves.

Finally the Treaty contains sections providing how the accounts between the two countries are to be settled; fixing the exchange at fr. 4.25 to the dollar, and \$100 for 70 Kungping taels; and fixing the termination of the Treaty at the 31st of December, 1902. Twelve copies of the Treaty have been signed, three in Chinese, three in Manchu, three in Russian, and three in French,

and the French text is to be the standard one.

The chief beneficiaries by this Treaty are the Russians who get their messages sent to and fro between Siberia and China for a total cost of fr. 3.73 (say 88 cents) a word, and between European Russia (including the Caucasus) and China for fr. 4.73 (say \$1.12) a word, while every other part of Europe must pay fr. 8.50 (say \$2) a word. What the Chinese government gets out of it is not so obvious though there may be individual Chinese in high places to whom it will not be unprofitable. If China were to support the Desmond Agency she would get a large increase of traffic over her lines, as long as the cable companies kept their tariff above that of the Agency, but China will not get much of the traffic as long as she charges as much as the companies. The work that China does for Russia for fr. 2 (48 cents.) a word, she could do for any other country obviously for the same money: so that here is a discrimination in favour of Russia, for which the only return she gets is the gracious permission to connect her lines with the Russian lines; which is as great a benefit to Russia as it is to herself.

Sir John Walsham declines to interfere, we understand, on the ground that the Eastern Extension Company is as much interested in the Treaty as the Great Northern Company is, and is an English Company, and therefore is as much entitled to his assistance as the Desmond Agency. But the party really asking his assistance is British Commerce, which is to be handicapped by this Treaty for ten years. We do not know if the Chamber of Commerce here is moving in the matter, but whatever is done must be done quickly. H.E. Li Hung-chang is by no means enamoured of this Treaty, and might still refuse to allow it to be ratified, if he were backed up by the Foreign Ministers and foreign public opinion in China; but he has not the substantial reasons for opposing the ratification that Shêng Taotai has for urging it, and unless vigorous measures are taken to stiffen him in his opposition, the Treaty will be ratified, and our only hope will then be in a trans-Pacific cable.

Review.

THE FRENCH MAIL PAPERS.

THE elections were practically over at the date of the papers brought by the *Melbourne*, the composition of the New House of Commons being:—

Liberals	274
Anti-Parnellites	72
Parnellites	9 355
Conservatives	269
Liberal Unionists	46 315
Liberal majority	40

In these figures Sir Thomas Sutherland is counted as the member for Greenock. The newspapers according to their politics,

congratulate Mr. Gladstone on the revision of public sentiment, or jeer at him for having a majority so much smaller than he hoped, and of so heterogeneous a character; but after all it will be seen that the Liberals without any Irish members are the largest single party in the House, while no less than 21 Irish members are counted in the numbers of the present Opposition. In its issue of 23rd July the *Economist* gives some interesting statistics of the election. The following is the statement for Great Britain, allowance being made for the uncontested seats, and the University seats being excluded:—

	No. of Registered Electors	Distribution of Votes.		
		Unionist.	Gladstonian.	Labour.
England—				
London ..	577,500	219,639	165,440	17,789
Boroughs ..	1,300,147	572,695	527,233	22,682
Counties ..	2,634,95	1,018,949	951,230	23,928
Total	4,501,842	1,811,276	1,646,912	63,749
Wales—				
Boroughs ..	78,810	23,912	40,653	...
Counties ..	391,548	48,853	88,006	...
Total	270,358	72,765	129,261	...
Scotland—				
Boroughs ..	253,189	53,946	109,075	4,604
Counties ..	360,560	128,652	143,888	663
Total	603,749	212,438	253,563	5,267
Total Great Britain ..	5,375,949	2,090,559	2,029,756	69,016

	Members Returned.		
	Unionist.	Gladstonian.	Labour.
England—London	36	23	2
Boroughs	96	68	1
Counties	131	102	1
Total	263	193	4
Wales—Boroughs	2	9	...
Counties	...	19	...
Total	2	28	...
Scotland—Boroughs	7	24	...
Counties	12	27	...
Total	19	51	...
Total Great Britain ..	284	272	4

	Number of Registered Electors.	Distribution of Votes.		
		Unionist.	Parnellite.	Anti-P.
Ireland.				
Boroughs ..	109,042	32,825	21,131	24,427
Counties ..	642,844	110,089	47,547	276,211
Total	751,886	142,914	68,678	300,638

	Members Returned.		
	Unionist.	Parnellite.	Anti-P.
Boroughs	6	4	6
Counties	15	5	65
Total	21	9	71

Taking Great Britain as a whole, the *Economist* finds "that a majority of the electorate have declared against Home Rule, and have obtained representation in the House in something like a true proportion to their numbers." In Ireland, however, "the Unionists have secured 7 fewer seats than on the basis of strictly numerical representation they are entitled to," and, "notwithstanding all the efforts of the Roman Catholic clergy to force voters to the polls, less than one-half of the Irish electorate have declared themselves in favour of a disruption of the Union. Yet it is the vote of this fraction of the Irish people to which, owing to the over-representation of Ireland, an undue weight is given which, if Mr. Gladstone gets his way, is to govern the policy of his country." If the *Economist* had been writing in a less partisan strain, it would have seen the un-

fairness of the inference that the desire for Home Rule is confined to the "fraction" of the Irish people who actually voted for Parnellite and Anti-Parnellite candidates.

Many of the Liberal papers, as was only to be expected, were much dissatisfied with Lord Salisbury's decision to remain in office until rejected by a vote of "no confidence," instead of following his former leader's precedent, and resigning as soon as the decision of the country was known. The *Daily Chronicle*, which is gradually coming round to the Home Rule side, writes as follows:—

A greater man and an astuter tactician would, we think, have resigned, but Lord Salisbury has never followed the precedent that a much "cannier" politician set him. Lord Beaconsfield preferred to take his lesson from the country direct, and to trust to fortune and his own supreme ability to give him his revenge. Lord Salisbury is apparently minded to waste the nation's time in the inevitable vote of "no confidence" that will follow the debate on a Queen's Speech which will be an idle form of words. The action is not graceful, and as tactics it is absolutely pointless. Whatever may be the fortune of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury's mandate is utterly exhausted. His last important measure, the Irish Local Government Bill, was laughed out of court in the old Parliament, and in the new it would not receive even the empty compliment of a second reading. Nor is there any reason to suppose that whatever differences may, later on, be developed between Mr. Gladstone and either section of his Irish supporters, they will appear until he has been placed in a position of responsibility for the policy of the Empire. Why, therefore, should Lord Salisbury, in a spirit of rather petty bitterness over defeat, outstay his welcome, and place obstacles in his successor's path other than those which Mr. Gladstone's own policy may interpose?

The strictly Conservative papers hold that Lord Salisbury was quite right, as, in their view, the elections did not show that the country wanted Home Rule, and Mr. Gladstone could not be certain of the constant adhesion of his Irish allies. The *Graphic* writes very fairly of Lord Salisbury's decision:—

A good deal of annoyance has been caused among Mr. Gladstone's followers by the announcement that Lord Salisbury will resign only when a majority has voted against him in the House of Commons. The decision is obviously right, for in Great Britain the Home Rulers are in a minority, and the Prime Minister has no definite means of knowing that the Liberal leader will have the support of the Irish Nationalists. That Mr. Gladstone will be able to find some general formula which will unite all who are in favour of Home Rule may be assumed, but no one is in a position to foretell what will happen afterwards. It is, indeed, certain that a Home Rule Bill will be introduced. Mr. Gladstone could not, if he wished to do so, withdraw from the task to which he has so deeply pledged himself, or even postpone it in favour of some other undertaking. Either of these courses would cover him with dishonour, and would at once lead to his being defeated, since it would instantly be followed by the desertion of his Irish allies. But the nature of the coming Bill is still unknown, and is likely to remain a mystery until it is expounded by its author in Parliament. If it proves to be a more moderate Bill than the scheme of 1886, it is very improbable that the Parnellites will have anything to do with it. On the other hand, a Bill that seemed likely to make Ireland a practically independent country would alarm a good many British Liberals; and Mr. Gladstone, with so small a majority behind him, will hesitate to run the risk of alienating any considerable number of his supporters who represent constituencies on this side of St. George's Channel. It is possible that the anti-Parnellites would, in the circumstances, be disposed to accept a moderate measure, and in that case the Bill might be got through the House of Commons without the aid of the Parnellites. But all this is mere speculation, and may have little relation to what will hereafter be seen to be the dominant facts of the situation. The

only things really certain about the Home Rule Bill are that it will be rejected by the House of Lords, and that it will soon render necessary a fresh appeal to the country.

In reference to this last point we may add that the *Morning Post*, which is generally well advised, thinks that "it is not probable that another General Election will occur immediately. All parties are tired of the conflict, and the Unionists have some reason to rejoice that Mr. Gladstone is at length called upon to deal with his impossible promises." The following extract from the *Leeds Mercury* should be considered by those who think that the Gladstone government cannot last, owing to the heterogeneous character of his majority:—

Is it likely that the Irish Nationalists, or the Scotch Liberals, or the Welsh Liberals, having gained a victory in their own sphere, are about to cut off their noses to spite their faces? Is it likely that Lord Salisbury and his colleagues will offer to disestablish the Scotch Kirk on the same principle on which he established free education, and in order to catch the votes of Mr. Gladstone and the other Scotch Liberals? Is it likely that he will recognise that the Church in Wales, as an Established Church, is doomed, and offer such terms to the twenty-eight Welsh Liberals as will leave them no option but to support his Government? There is not a member of any one of these parties who has not laboured to secure Mr. Gladstone's return to power, and every one of them has the strongest interest in maintaining him in power when once a Liberal Government has been formed. There is not one amongst them who can have failed to observe with what difficulty and against what powerful odds the present majority has been won. Is it likely, then, that they will lightly throw away the opportunity that has been secured as the result of the present election for the doubtful advantage of obtaining a more decisive result from another appeal to the constituencies? We believe it to be the firm resolve of every section of the Home Rule majority, that the Liberal Government shortly to be formed must be enabled to justify its existence by doing the work to which it is pledged.

Punch's cartoon of Gladstone as "The Political Johnny Gilpin. (*The Finish*)" gives the situation fairly. The legend is:—

"So like an arrow swift he flew
Back southward through the throng,
Who shouted loud, 'He yet will win!
John Gilpin's going strong!
'And so he did—and won it, too,
For he got first to town;
And, stiff and sore, at the House-door,
Bare winner, he got down."

We will conclude our remarks on the elections with an extract from the *Saturday Review*, which, always "in battle much delighting," has no sympathy with the weakness to which the *Morning Post* gives way, but would lose no possible opportunity of thwarting the new government. It says:—

The extreme narrowness of the recent majorities on the Gladstonian side dictates opposition without mercy to every Minister who puts in for re-election, and to every Government measure that can by any possibility be opposed with a chance of success. There is nothing due to the present Opposition, which has been utterly unscrupulous; and if there were anything due, it would be cancelled by duty to the country. At no previous time has a party come into office pledged to a measure certainly hurtful to the country as such. There is probably not a man in it of intelligence superior to that of Mr. Alpheus Cleophas Morton or that of Mr. Seymour Keay who does not know that Home Rule is an experiment fraught with certain danger and possible ruin. He may think it worth running for the sake of attaining ulterior objects of his own, but certainly not for itself. Against a party so constituted, every attack that is not dishonourable is lawful; and, fortunately, its constitution makes attack easy. If a Gladstonian Government ever gets aloft, it will start with dotting egotism in the captain's cabin, double-dealing and office-seeking on the quarter-deck, greed and ignorance in the fore-castle. Every mother's son among

Unionists deserves a flogging if he does not do his utmost to sink, burn, and destroy such a craft as this.

As to the accident at St. Gervais, whose *raison d'être* the sulphur spring is now buried under 40 feet of earth and stone, it appears that M. Desperon, Deputy-Inspector of Forests, reported last year that the bathing establishment would be swept away sooner or later. It was situated in a gorge only 100 feet wide, which was the sole outlet for the rainfall of a large valley and the united torrent of three glaciers. There is little foreign news in the English papers. Of the foreign Press the French journals are jubilant, and the journals of the Triple Alliance melancholy at Gladstone's success. In an interview at Friederichsruh, Prince Bismarck is said to have spoken as follows with regard to the manner in which the thought of getting rid of his Chancellor may have arisen in the German Emperor's mind. Prince Bismarck said:—"When the Emperor ascended the throne one of my colleagues, who perhaps hoped to become my successor, said: 'Your Majesty, if Frederick the Great had found at his accession a Minister of the greatness of Prince Bismarck, and had kept him in office, he would never have acquired the title of the Great.' I do not yet know what was the final and immediate cause of my dismissal." The Berlin Correspondent of the *Standard* is responsible for this doubtful tale.

The *Spectator* is not altogether sorry that Mr. Gladstone should be able to let the country know what his plans are, and what he really does mean. It says:—

It is, we think, now essential to the clearing-up of English opinion and purpose, that Mr. Gladstone's plans should be put forward in detail, and take distinct shape in the imaginations of the English people. We would gladly have saved Ireland the dangerous excitement and mad hopes to which we fear that the country must now be given up, until the radiant bubble finally bursts. But nothing else, it seems, will awaken the average English elector to the great injustice of which he is about to be guilty. The battle must be fought out to the end; and the end cannot, we fear, be reached without one more Irish convulsion: The English people would have been far wiser, if they had been more fully alive to the policy to which they were giving in their sleepy and unthinking adhesion. But now that Mr. Gladstone has gained so considerable a majority that he cannot find any excuse for drawing back, they will soon begin to realise what they have done. And as soon as they do realise it we shall learn that the Irish and the English conceptions of the policy to which Mr. Gladstone is pledged are quite incompatible with each other, and that at last it will be forced upon the English people that what they might be inclined to give, the Irish would scorn to accept, and that what the Irish would accept, the English would think it unjust and disgraceful to offer. Our English constituencies, especially the newly enfranchised constituencies, are walking in their sleep. It is fortunate, perhaps, that Mr. Gladstone's majority is sufficient to render it impossible that he should draw back till he has given them the shock which will be sufficient to awaken them out of sleep. That waking will be painful, but it will be salutary.

Mr. Spec puts his foot down on a suggestion that has been made for the formation of a National Party, "a party that is entirely devoted to the good of the nation, and formed of the picked men of all political creeds and classes, to which all that is worthy in the country could rally." This is a dream often indulged in by those who find some good in both sides, and regret the excesses of both sides, but it is after all a well-meaning delusion. "We want two parties, and neither of them too weak or too degraded to provide fitting rulers for the State."

The *Economist* "can hardly believe that Mr. Gladstone will attempt to force a Home Rule Bill through Parliament." Great Britain does not want it, and Ireland does not deserve it. The *St. James's* believes

that Mr. Labouchere's suggestion that Home Rule should be postponed was dictated by Mr. Gladstone. It says:—

In the tea-rooms and places where men gossip Mr. Labouchere is accepted as a political authority. And those who rely least on his statements admit that they are made with a purpose. He is permitted to fly kites for Mr. Gladstone, and in the declaration of policy made in *Truth* on Wednesday we shall not go far wrong if we imagine that the genius, if not the revered head, was looking over Mr. Labouchere's shoulder when he wrote it. By an admirable though fortuitous harmony of nature the one let the other know what he would like to have said, and the other has no objection to "obliging." The little scheme unfolded on Wednesday was—plainly and blankly—to postpone Home Rule. The old cry was "Home Rule First" because "Ireland blocks the way." But that cock won't fight. So, according to Mr. Labouchere, the Liberal programme is to be arranged in the following order:—

- (1) Parish Councils.
 - (2) One Man One Vote, with reduction in the residence qualification.
 - (3) Payment of Election Expenses out of Rates or Taxes.
 - (4) Payment of Members.
 - (5) Local Option Bill.
- After this, if everything is quite convenient, we may come to Home Rule.

The *Pall Mall* devotes a good deal of its room to politics, but in a dignified manner, as befits a paper soon to become a ministerial organ. Its portraits of the new Countess of Orkney and the old lady from Liberia are not flattering, but there are some capital illustrations to the poem on "The Rural Vote: 1892," and to the article headed "Van der Straeten in Piccadilly."

Outports.

CHEFOO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

His Ex. M. Von Brandt, the German Minister to Peking, and Mr. Augustine Heard, the American Minister to Corea, with Mrs. and Miss Heard, left here this morning for a visit to Weihaiwei in the R.C. *Ling Feng*, which had been courteously placed at their disposal by the Customs Authorities. The party will return to Chefoo on the 29th, and immediately afterwards Mr. Von Brandt will return to Peking and Mr. Heard and family to Corea. The marriage between Mr. Von Brandt and Miss Heard has been postponed until next spring, waiting the customary official sanction of the Emperor.

I understand that when His Excellency left Tientsin for this port more than ordinary demonstrations were made in his honour by the Viceroy, and it is probable that on the occasion of the Minister's wedding the event will be marked by special fêtes being given by the Chinese officials in order to mark their respect for the *doyen* of the diplomatic body.

The German flag-ship *Leipzig* is in port, and also the *Alexandrine*, and about the middle of next month all the German men-of-war in these waters will rendezvous at Chefoo, preparatory to nautical manoeuvres.

The weather has been very rainy of late, and at times positively cold, but to-day is perfect and promises a succession of fine weather, with a temperature that enables one to enjoy the open air, and which even admits of bathing during the day.

Dr. Macleod and family arrived here in the *Hsin-yü* yesterday morning, and I regret to say that the Doctor was found to be suffering from a bad attack of measles. He was taken to the Family Hotel, and it is needless to say that when it was known from what malady he was suffering the consternation amongst the guests was very great, for at present there are twenty-eight children resident in the hotel. Of course

all proper precautions have been taken, and there is little or no danger to be feared; it is certain that Dr. Macleod is the last man who would countenance any proceedings that endangered the health or peace of mind of those resident at the Family Hotel.

Dr. Macleod has gone to the hospital, and has already somewhat recovered from the violence of the first attack. The guests at the Family Hotel can now feel quite at ease.

27th August.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

(From the Foochow Echo of 27th August.)

Since the stoppage of the use of kerosene oil by the authorities came into force in the city, the price of the native vegetable oils has risen 20 to 30 per cent.

We were surprised to hear of no less than four new native banks having been started within the last fortnight, though on enquiry we find that such is the case; two of them being in the street by the foreign hong and two on the other side of the bridge. We had been given to understand that there were already far too many of these native banks in existence.

The Foochow people learn with satisfaction that their new Viceroy is a man of an economical turn of mind. He has dismissed, it is said, nearly a third of the old existing staff in his *yamen* as useless encumbrances, and has cut down the expenses of his establishment in every way. All luxuries, to which, as Viceroy, H. E. is entitled, he has put a stop to as unnecessary.

The concluding scene of the Tehhuan affair which had been waited for patiently by the authorities for nine long months, took place outside the city on Tuesday last. The rebel chief had been taken and was executed. Although a reward of three thousand taels had been offered for his arrest, it was only on Monday last that he was brought in to the Provincial capital. On his arrival he was taken to the Provincial Judge and afterwards to the Viceroy. A telegram was at once sent to Peking announcing the capture; and instructions were received, in reply, that the man was to be beheaded and quartered. This order was partly carried out the following morning at 8 o'clock, that is to say on Tuesday last. Seven officials were present, and, besides a body of a thousand braves marched on to the ground, there were several thousands of citizens there as spectators of the proceedings. At the appointed time the doomed man refused to kneel down when requested by the executioner to do so. He stood, and stoutly denied that he was a party at all to the revolutionary movement; much less was its leader. He added that the people had put his name on their flags altogether against his wish, and that he had been powerless to prevent them. The execution was attended with the most painful circumstances. A veil must be drawn over the details. Suffice it to say that as the executioner could not prevail upon the man to kneel, he essayed to decapitate him while standing and succeeded so badly that the sword was used seven times before the execution was complete. Of course it would have been otherwise had the man knelt, but he could not be induced to do so and it would have taken several ordinary men to have forced him into the position, as he was a stalwart athlete of great physical power. There were murmurs amongst the lookers-on at the ill manner in which the execution had been performed, but when the executioner was proceeding to carry out his further orders the uproar amongst the people was so great that the carrying-out of this part of the sentence had to be abandoned. The head was sent to Tehhuan for exhibition in a public place as a warning to the people there.

The story of the rising at Tehhua is still fresh in the memory of most of us. For some time previous there had been a marked falling off in the salt tax revenue, and, suspecting smuggling, the authorities adopted the extreme measure of collecting it from the consumers instead of from the dealers, assessing each member of a family whether man, woman or child on a scale of 5-lbs. of salt a month per head. New-born babes were counted in, and a register made which was to be subject to no alteration even though death occurred in a family. The indignation of the people knew no bounds, but they kept quite quiet, and agreed amongst themselves to petition the authorities to have this new regulation rescinded. The petition was drawn up and presented in person by the headman of the locality, a petty mandarin of large means (the native in fact, who has just been executed). The authorities, instead of taking the petition into their consideration, became furious, imprisoned the man who presented it and fined all those who had signed it, threatening the arrest of the whole lot if they dared to be so presumptuous in the future. Then the people rose; three thousand of them banded together, went straight to the *yamen*, released their headman by force and carried him back to his village. Shortly afterwards the authorities sent an officer with a few hundred soldiers, and a magistrate, to recapture their prisoner, but they were met by the large body of peasantry and defeated, the magistrate being killed in the fight. After this, there seemed to be no going back. Some sort of organisation of the force was at once made, and the district declared itself in a state of revolution. Their headman, just released by them from prison, was called upon to be their leader, but he refused. They declined to accept his refusal, notwithstanding that he would take no active part in the movement, put his name on their flags, and forced him to provide all the dollars they needed. They were mad with excitement, and he was powerless in their hands. At this juncture, he (the man who was beheaded on Tuesday) ran away and had nothing to do with that day's proceedings; or the subsequent more important events. Going off in a hurry, he left his family in his home. Every member of it and all his relations suffered death, later on, at the hands of the authorities. If this story is not correct in every particular, it is the one current amongst the people of Koochow as true, and has led to the feeling that an injustice has been done. They disapprove of the hasty execution without a proper investigation of the man's case. For ourselves, we think it is utterly impossible that the authorities can have made any mistake in the matter, although the people asserted that the real leader of the rebellious movement is still at large.

HANGCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

We have had a long season of dry weather and the heavens still seem to be braes and the earth iron. During July there were occasional showers and also in this month, but it has been about two months since we had a pouring rain. The water in the river and lake and canals is very shallow. The river seems to be less than half its ordinary width and the bottom of the lake has come to the surface in a number of places. The water of the lake was further decreased a few days ago, by opening the sluice in order to supply water to the Haining district. There is an ancient custom or law giving this district the benefit of the lake water when it is needed. In consideration of this the yearly tax on the lake is paid by the district. So a few days ago the officials at Haining sent a requisition to the officials of Hangchow for the release of the water. Accordingly, two

of the heavy planks forming part of the water barrier, were removed and thus the surface of the water in the lake was made a foot or more lower than it was. As Haining is thirty miles away and the water is at liberty to diffuse itself through a network of canals extending in all directions, it is not probable that that particular district will reap any appreciable benefit from the release of the waters.

On mentioning this view of the subject to one of our scholarly teachers he maintained with great earnestness that the water must reach that particular region as the arrangement had been made a number of years ago and had received the imperial sanction. The same day while crossing the lake the same question was suggested to my boatman and he replied: "Of course very little water reaches Haining, as it spreads over a large area, but the people there notice that their fields become moist and this comforts them anyhow."

To-day the teacher has given me his view after mature reflection, and probably a little enquiry. He says "that very little water will actually reach that region, but wonderful to say, soon after the water is released from the lake the cracks in the parched ground close up and the earth becomes moist, or else why would the people of Haining be willing to pay taxes on the west lake of Hangchow?" So our discussion of the question was brought to a triumphant close by the learned teacher.

The water in the canals is so low that the steam launches find difficulty in making headway, and now the light-draught foot-boats actually make better time than their fiery rivals and deliver the mails from the seaport sooner.

It is only within the past few days that the price of rice has been advanced and it is said that if we should get a rain within ten days the crop will be saved in this section. But we hear that in the hilly regions it is already beyond recovery and also the vegetables are drying up. Strange to say the officials here have not interdicted the slaughter of animals for food, and no processions praying for rain have been organised. So far there does not seem to be any epidemic or any serious increase of disease. All the people complain of the great heat this year, greater, in their opinion, than for many years past.

Thus their predictions and their fears have been confirmed, as they were expressed by a friend of mine soon after the imperial almanac was issued and it was known that there would be two "sixth moons" this year. He said: "Whew, won't we have a long hot summer!"

P.S.—Orders have been issued to stop the slaughter of animals after to-day.

23rd August.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The most noteworthy event of the week, as far as foreign interests in this country are concerned, has been the announcement of the decision of the directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to dismiss a large number of the foreigners from their service at the close of the current month. For years there has been a cry of wolf, wolf, and there has been no wolf and now at last it has appeared. Though the probability of the more or less wholesale discharge of foreign employees has been foreseen for some time, ever since it has been obtrusively apparent that the Japanese consider themselves fully equal to the work hitherto undertaken by foreigners, none the less has the news been a shock to many. Amongst the old servants now sent about their business—with a month's pay as recompense—are Messrs. Johnstone, Duer (formerly agent at Shanghai), S. D. Hepburn, Patterson, McKenzie, Chassen, MacGregor, Mr. J. James, Ekstrand, Pope, J. M. Scott

(for many years purser on the Shanghai mail steamers), and Donker Curtius. Mr. Johnstone has long been manager of the company's stores department, Mr. Hepburn has been for some years agent at Yokohama, Mr. Patterson has for a much longer period managed the company's engine works, Mr. McKenzie has been foreman of the machine shops, Mr. Clausen has been foreman boiler-maker, Mr. James, clerk in the head office, Mr. Ekstrand, clerk in the branch office at this port, and Messrs. Pope and Donker Curtius, respectively godownkeeper and clerk in the stores department. The notice was given a few days since, and the terms of engagement of the gentlemen named cease on the 31st inst. Thus will terminate long years of faithful service and tuition, and most of the parties now, after lengthened periods of zealous work, stand confronted with the necessity of seeking other openings and of making fresh starts in life, and this at an age when most of them would have earned unquestioned claim on their employers, had the same work been devoted to the interests of foreign firms or business establishments. Small wonder if from some corneries of Japanese ingratitude and of the unconcern with which men of proved worth and experience can be cast on one side in this country, when the manifest indispensability of their services no longer presses. A few foreigners are still to be retained in the offices and departments whence these men are being ousted, until they in turn can be replaced by Japanese, whom they in great measure will have taught. Messrs. Stein & Cain for instance are retained at the stores department, Mr. Plate, agent here, and Mr. John H. Curtis at the Yokohama freight and passenger agency. If the company does not suffer from some at least of these dismissals, I shall be astonished; and I do not hesitate to say that the value of no single individual's presence is more certain to be missed than that of Mr. Pope. Anyone who knows what it is to keep immediate touch and control of godowns, with several hundred thousand dollars' worth of all kinds of marine and engineering and other stores and articles of equipment, godowns from which deliveries have to be made daily and sometimes nightly, will readily concede what I say. The salary of such a servant as Mr. Pope, the directors will I venture to predict find to their cost, can be more than saved in a day—and more than lost providing things are not very carefully watched and supervised. I do not envy the gentlemen who have the privilege of remaining their next stocktaking. But the directors have been seized with an irresistible demand for economy, and as a consequence not only figure heads—and there were one or two who could have been dispensed with with perfect safety I dare say—but essential parts of a huge machine have been brushed aside. The reform has not been made with much discrimination; and it is quite possible that reasons other than those purely economic in nature have been allowed too much play. Fortunately a few—two or three perhaps—of those leaving at the end of the month are credited with the possession of sufficient means and influence to leave no room for anxiety, but to most the blow means grave concern, and another start, and renewed efforts to find in extended and honest service a substitute for capital. And this is not a task many men are able to enter upon very sanguinely after spending the best and most productive years of their life in one particular Company.

These wholesale dismissals afford fresh evidence of how uncertain is the hold any foreigner has here. Can men in view of such an experience as that here referred to be blamed, if they seem to pay supreme and undue regard to the mere matter of pecuniary remuneration? Not that it may be assumed that the Yusen Kaisha has paid

more for its foreign help than the same foreigners would have commanded had they been serving their own countrymen. As a matter of fact, in many cases, men have been drawing much less. Nor has the Company been poorly served, as may be inferred from the fact that the few who have in the past severed connection with an institution which was held to offer no opening for future advancement, or in which some arbitrary individual sought to impose unreasonable restrictions, have not failed to secure equally good, if not better, positions elsewhere right away. For my own part I confess I feel more than sorry for the men thus thrown off, and though one may recognise the very natural desire of the Japanese to substitute their own nationals for servants of alien birth, it is not therefore necessary to deny that the action argues an ignoble moral standpoint. It may be politic and worldly wise to turn off and spurn the man or men through whom alone you have been educated to do certain work, but there is nothing that is creditable in it, and one need not be surprised if one's character suffers somewhat in consequence. At first it was intended, I heard to-day on excellent authority, to withhold the decision until the last day of the month, and then to present the notice with a month's pay in lieu of prior advice, but to this mean suggestion one of the directors, to his credit, took exception, and as a result half a month's warning has been given. There is much being made of the imperative need the company is face to face with of economising. This may be the case. It is a pity it does not economise in other and more necessary ways. I will merely cite one proof of the intrinsic worth of this economising spirit. The old *Nigata Maru* (formerly the P. and O. steamer *Behar*) is laid up for new boilers, those put in years ago by Lobnitz of Renfrew having at last gone the way of all iron, and some visionary and possibly interested functionary in the government proposed the utilisation of the *Kongo Kan's* discarded boilers. The idea was entertained, why, is not apparent at first sight, as ordinary folks would imagine that a boiler condemned for a man-of-war could scarcely be expected to prove serviceable for a merchant steamer; but it was entertained, and an imposing body of foreign superintendents and engineers, was instructed to examine and survey the boilers. The survey was duly made, with the result everybody of any experience or common sense would have anticipated—the boilers were pronounced to be hopelessly unfit for the purpose it was suggested to prepare them for. The report was sent in; and adopted, of course? Nothing of the kind; the great functionary particularly wished them to be used, and particularly wished a certain individual to have the work of fitting the boilers in the ship. There, so far as my informant stated to me, the matter rests, and apparently one more outrageous job is in a fair way to be successfully and unblushingly carried out. If instead of seeking to demonstrate to the world their independence of foreign aid, the directors of the Yusen Kaisha would not only seek, but act upon, foreign counsel and foreign aid, things would go much more swimmingly, and frantic endeavours to reduce expenses at the cost of riding roughshod over old and tried servants' feelings and interests would cease to be unavoidable.

Telegraphic news was received here yesterday afternoon of the suicide of Mr. Drummond Anderson, bookkeeper in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Yokohama. The unfortunate gentleman took his life in his bath by cutting his throat. He was a widower, and leaves two children. No particulars are to hand.

Kobe, 25th August.

SWATOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The present summer in Swatow is remarkably cool in comparison with that of many former years, the average thermometer ranging from about 85° to 95° steady. There has been little rain with the exception of the "dirt" flying off from the three or four typhoons that have passed up the coast this season. We had the tail end of a typhoon about six weeks ago, when it blew hard from the N.E. during a whole night, but the blow was beneficial in dispelling the ever accumulating miasma from this swamp on which we live.

The reclamation of a great part of the North river front is progressing rapidly and there is great promise of the work being completed in two years or eighteen months hence.

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are 'running up' new godowns, as usual. Business is very brisk and the harbour is constantly filled with steamers from all quarters with all sorts and conditions of cargoes. There is a large Nova Scotianman expected here in October next from New York with 55,000 cases of kerosene. A big, full-rigged, deep-water sailing ship will be an altogether welcome sight in Swatow harbour and will tend to cause our memories to revert to the days of the sixties and seventies, when often thirty and forty barques and full-rigged craft would be lying moored in stream, with a steamer here and there amongst them, appearing for all the world like an interloper.

The most of the Kakchih community are at present sojourning at the 'Island de Double,' whence a steam-launch runs morning and evening from Swatow. The birds will be returning to their nests about the middle of September and then Kakchih Church is opened once more for the winter, and the Swatow "season" begins. Of all places in the winter, Double Island is the most dreary and lonesome. All the people are away back at their substantial homes in Kakchih and Swatow, with the exception of those whom duty calls to live on the barren rock,—the Customs official in charge and an outside pilot named Föcken and his family.

Of course, if one wishes for a while's seclusion and self-communion, Double Island is just the spot, where there is naught to disturb one's feelings and rest save the constant roar of the combers on the beach and the weird, wild, but withal pleasant scream of the sea bird. From the west side of the island Swatow may be plainly seen, and from the east side can be discerned the sea, stretching itself for miles and miles away in the blue distance where the soft, cobalt sky meets it almost imperceptibly. To the left the stately island of Namoa rears its lofty peak to heaven, reminding one of that of the island of Krakatau in the Straits of Sunda, that was overwhelmed by the great eruption and earthquake of the 26th August, 1883. I oftentimes think to myself that if Namoa were to play us a trick in the same way that Krakatau played the Java folks, Swatow would stand a very, very poor chance indeed; considering that a typhoon of ordinary magnitude sweeps the sea over the entire land to the extent of 3 feet and in some places more, so that there is no land to be seen of Swatow proper. A tidal-wave of six feet high would both raise and raze us all, and it would be no respecter of persons either. To the right is the Cape of Good Hope, with its lighthouse about 7½ miles off, and close underneath it one can make out two black dots or streaks, which, when a glass is brought to bear upon them, can be made out to be two wrecks surrounded by rocks and surf. They are what remain of the steamers *Yunnan* and *Tongshan*. The hulls of both ships are being rapidly broken up under the superintendence of an engineer from Shanghai,

and the salvage is brought into Swatow almost daily, where it is sold at a very fair price. Needless to say, the engines, boilers, in fact all the working gear of both steamers, are in excellent condition, and, if fitted up, could resume work as of old. Both steamers were almost new when they tried to make the trip overland, and this is not so many months ago. I went down to the scene of the wrecks some time ago, with a view of making a sketch of them and getting on board, at least, one of them. The heavy swell, however, disposed of my propositions. I could neither sketch nor board, but, on the contrary had to freeze on by my eyebrows, and at the same time I was dreadfully uncomfortable about the pit of the stomach. The sun too was blazing hot, and this alone precluded all chance of making a sketch. I was happy to feel the smart gig of the genial and gallant Ancient Mariner, who kindly sailed us down, grating on the sand, when we jumped out and stretched our legs and proceeded to view the Robinson Crusoe-like structures erected on the beach where the men live who look after whatever salvage may be washed ashore. They have rude flagstaves lashed up to the end of each hut, as talismans presumably, to keep off prowling imps as well as pirates. Down in this place one could well imagine one's self in Juan Fernandez or Masa Fuera, the whole scene is so desolate and hushed, except, now and again, the knocking of the wreckers' hammers reaches your ears from the wrecks, to show that somebody else is alive in the place as well as you.

We subsequently visited the lighthouse and lightkeeper, Mr. Elizaga, who, with other objects of interest, showed us the handsome gold timekeeper presented to him by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire as a souvenir of their heartfelt appreciation of his services towards the shipwrecked captain, officers, crew and passengers of their steamship *Yunnan*, who spoke in terms of glowing eulogy of Mr. Elizaga's attention to them in their unenviable plight.

Almost opposite to us, but still to the right about a mile off, is Sugar Loaf Rock with its lighthouse and lightkeeper's dwelling basking in the sun and of dazzling whiteness. It was on the S.E. end of this rock, or rather islet, that the noble looking packet *Taisang* almost came to utter grief about two-and-a-half years ago. It was very nearly being a case with her that time. The *Taisang* is one of the finest steamers that enter the port of Swatow. She looks every inch a well-conditioned sea-bout that would show herself to advantage, and be as stiff as a church in a gale of wind and head sea. In one of my next letters I shall give you descriptions of a few of the old Singapore waggons and Deli boxes that look in here periodically for native "passengers" for the plantations in the Straits and Sumatra. With these cattle on board, one look at the deck is enough for an ordinary man. A whiff of the surrounding atmosphere reaches you, and away you go over the side again into your gig for fear of suffocation, and to get a mouthful of fresh air. What with fresh garlic, stale garlic, Chinese onions, salt cabbage, rotten salt fish, opium-smoke, vile native tobacco-smoke, and unwashed bodies, the air in the proximity of that ship is simply terrible. You could almost cut the poison into blocks. At any rate you can see it. I do not envy the Britishers whose lot it is to be in charge of such old rattle-traps.

There was some talk of laying down waterworks and waterways from the hills to Swatow, indeed the preliminaries were begun, but *fengchu* stepped in, as usual, and put its veto on this further mark of civilisation and source of comfort. I suppose we will be referred to by those alive at that future time as "the ancients" when Swatow is in possession of both a railway and waterworks; but then, something may happen long prior to that period, through

which necessary improvements will be introduced; perforce, and the *fengshui* thrown overboard.

25th August.

TAMSUI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT HECHT.

It is sad news I have to send you to-day. Lieut. M. Hecht died rather suddenly at 1 a.m. on the 20th instant and was buried the same evening in the Hobé cemetery. Lieut. Hecht came out to China with several other German officers to serve in the Chinese army in the beginning of 1885. After having done service for three years in the Northern army, he was appointed military instructor in Formosa. He was here a couple of months more than four years and has certainly set his mark on this island. He, who was an officer in the Engineers in the Prussian army, has built and established the forts in Kelung and trained an efficient force to work the heavy guns; he was recently ordered by H.E. Governor Shao Yu-lien to alter and remedy some defects in the Tamsui (Hobé) fort, and to erect buildings there for military stores, torpedoes, etc. It is also certain that our deceased friend has set his mark amongst us and will not easily be forgotten. One of the oldest residents said to me by his grave: "He had nothing but well-wishers amongst us all;" and that is the truth. A thorough gentleman, who would not have told a falsehood to save his life, always congenial, always well liked, we shall miss him very much indeed. He had a slow fever for the last month or two, but I believe that it was from a failure in the heart that he died.

The Chinese had just given him a higher degree of the Dragon Order than he had before, and they liked him and appreciated his honesty and straightforwardness very highly. The present Governor had instructed his *Tunglings* in the different divisions of the island to write to him for advice if they wanted any, and I know that the Governor had full faith in him to his death.

It was late before the funeral cortege came down the river from Twatutia, where Lieut. Hecht died, to Hobé, and in consequence we had to bury him by torch light. The *Tungling* sent a party of soldiers in uniform to carry and escort his body to the grave; he also offered to have volleys fired over his grave, an offer that was declined on account of the lateness of the hour. It need hardly be stated that the whole foreign community or communities of N. Formosa were present; it was also even at once a common impulse to erect a monument over his grave to enable us all to show how we liked him and how we miss him now. The late Lieut. M. Hecht was born on the 1st July, 1854, at Rügen, and was only a few weeks more than 38 years old when he died.

22nd August.

TIEN'TSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Nothing of any considerable importance has occurred since my last communication. It is, however, matter of general interest that the railroad is gradually extending towards Shanhaikuan. The first train ran through to Lanchow city on the 13th. The unfortunate washing away of the preliminary trestles, etc., for the bridge over the Lan river will delay the further extension of the continuous line for some time, but the road-bed will be pushed on to completion as rapidly as possible, and made ready for the rolling stock as soon as the bridge will admit of its being placed on the track.

The water in the river, after having fallen over two feet, has again risen some 15 or

18 inches, and we have had one or two heavy local rains. The weather still continues sultry, with appearances of more rain; so that we cannot yet consider ourselves as having passed the flood danger-point. Heavy rainfalls in the mountains might easily cause further breaks in the river banks and flood still other territory. As it is, the distress during the coming winter will be equal to, or greater than two years ago, over more than half of the then flooded country. We hear sad tales of the regions around and south of Paoting Fu. An enormous flood-wave swept over that section of country, rising fully two feet by measure higher than two years ago, and sweeping away whole villages in its mad fury. From twenty to thirty hours served for its work of destruction, which was almost complete. The promising fields were borne down before its resistless force, and only mud and desolation were found in its track. We learn that the Cho Chen Chu—the official relief organisation—has examined over 60 villages in the northern part of Tientsin Fu, and will soon begin its distributions, and will gradually extend its operations.

It is pleasant as well as convenient to have the steamers coming up to the Bund once more. There appears to be abundance of water, whatever silting up occurred some time ago having disappeared. There is little beyond the strong current and the sharp bends with which the steamers have to contend now.

The buildings in progress are rapidly approaching a state of external completion. From the artistic and architectural standpoint, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank undoubtedly takes the foremost place. The ornamentation of red brick on the native grey brick has not been overdone and adds greatly to the effect. Yvard & Co.'s new two-storey building for show rooms, etc., all in the native grey brick, is also a very fine building for its uses, and presents an imposing appearance. And the dwelling houses do not fall behind any buildings in process of erection, in their addition of variety and beauty to our Settlement, which, especially the English portion of it, we are inclined to consider quite as "model" as any, since it is not filled full of Chinese residences. We are now emerging from what has been styled the "Compré-doric" style of architecture. "Eclectic" will perhaps characterise the period on which we have now entered. The grounds are now being marked out for the buildings for the enlargement of the Viceroy's Hospital. These buildings will constitute the Naval and Military sections of the institution, while the old buildings will remain a General Hospital. Two dwelling houses constitute a part of the plan, we understand, for resident physicians—probably native. It is also proposed at some not distant day, to open a medical school in connection with this place. It is said that about Tls. 30,000 will be expended on buildings. This ought to result in a Hospital with the very best appointments.

28th August.

WESTERN SHANTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The year, which according to the Chinese began awry, has continued at variance both with precedent and with "propriety." In the early spring there was an abnormal amount of sickness, measles, small-pox, and fevers; then the rains came too early (!); and later there were locusts and afterwarde floods. The Canal seems to have some six or seven breaks between Linching and Tientsin, but, singularly enough, they are all on the west side, where many counties are in the greatest misery. There is a broad river some miles in width, flowing northward, on the west side of the Canal, inundating parts of the districts of Chingho, Kuch'eng, Chingchou, and

Fuch'eng, all on the edge of Chihli. To the north of these counties the land is still lower, and is no doubt a vast lake.

The district magistrate of the Wu-i country recently undertook to send the silver representing the land-tax to the Provincial Treasury at Paoting Fu, but after the carts and escort had travelled but forty li, they found it impossible to proceed, and the magistrate of the county into which the silver had penetrated, refused to allow it to remain, and it was sent back to the starting point. The logs containing silver of this sort, are most unwelcome visitors to any region, causing district magistrates, inkeepers, and the escorts, the utmost anxiety until safe delivery takes place. Yet no better way seems available than this preposterous transit of bulky silver for hundreds, or even thousands of li.

The locusts have disappeared, and the crop of little ones (*antze*) having been vigorously attacked by officials and by the people, seem for the most part to have gone their way, and after all the outcry, and real danger, the amount of actual loss is comparatively slight. There appears never to have been a case of this plague when the distribution, though so wide, was so uneven. A few regions suffered severely, more but slightly, and some not at all. A general mania for theatricals, Buddhist masses, and the like, seems to have set in all over the country side, even in the very advent of the coming harvest. It is usual, and certainly far more sensible, to wait until the crops are actually in, before celebrating their excellence. It was later than this last year that in many places the worms made serious havoc.

The floods have led to the usual fights between counties and tracts of different level, as to the right to throw up, or to cut into banks. It is reported that many lives have been lost in one of these encounters, which seems inherently probable, as the passions aroused are of the strongest, and there is absolutely no way to a settlement but through the wager of battle. No one ever expresses surprise at these events, and they have been doubtless taking place for ages, exactly as they are now, only hitherto there was never any foreigner to observe and report them. The authorities seem long since to have ascertained that there is no help for them by prevention.

13th August.

NOTES FROM WESTERN SHANTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

It is a common observation in regard to China, that whenever the crops are bad, the country is likely to be "disturbed." A very slight deviation from the normal standard of good crops, brings so much misery to so many people, that they are forced to resort to some extraordinary means to procure food and clothing. As the avenues open to extraordinary effort in this direction are few, and are for the most part already crowded, there is little left for the mass of the very destitute to do, but to starve or to steal.

There are many districts in northern China, where more or less organised robbery is the regular winter employment of a proportion of the population so large, as to cause those regions to be avoided by all who are able to take their choice of routes of travel. Much depends upon the temper of the man who happens to be the district magistrate. If he has the reputation of being one who does not follow up cases of theft with that vigour which the gravity of the offence appears to demand, all the rogues in the surrounding districts will flock to his territory, because they have a reasonable prospect of escaping altogether, or with but a light punishment, in case they should be taken. Whole gangs of marauders are said to travel about, as a

kind of appendage of particular district magistrates, and the poor people are helpless, as long as that particular official is retained at that post. In many instances of which we have personal cognisance, the people in the winter months are obliged to have one member of the family sit up all night with a light, which it is hoped may discourage the thieves from the attack. But when there is a thorough organisation of the thieves this plan fails to work, as in a certain village where a number of watchmen who were occupying a building, were beset by a force of robbers much larger in number, and all well armed. The "watchmen" did not dare stir out of the house, while the thieves came and ate up the meal which had been cooked for the guardians of the town, then proceeded to rob as they chose, taking care to post a guard over the "watchmen." Not long since a robbery took place, within a mile of the spot where these lines are written. A salt-merchant had been to a market, and was returning with cash to the value of about ten dollars, when he was stopped by two men, tied up, and his money carried off, each robber having a heavy load. The merchant's donkey was left. He managed to work himself loose and called for help, but was threatened by the men, who were armed. As salt-merchants are regarded as enemies of the human race, no one would assist in the pursuit, even when a sufficient number had appeared in sight, so that the highwaymen got off with perfect impunity. It is not safe for a well-dressed man to travel alone upon an unfrequented road, and many who have heard of such an occurrence as that just mentioned, refuse to go anywhere if it is possible to avoid it. The only effective check upon such proceedings, appears to be the organisation of "village leagues," with such a thorough co-operation among themselves, that when any village is attacked by thieves, the person who detects them raises the alarm, the whole village turning out, beating drums &c., so as to arouse also the neighbouring villages, which in this region are seldom a mile apart. When all the villages in a wide circle are aroused, the escape of robbers is next to impossible. But such an amount of union as this implies is not easily secured, and even in many of the districts most plundered, such "leagues" have not been formed.

There are only two months of the year in which the people do not hold large fairs, at convenient centres, at which all imaginable wants of all customers may be supplied. The exceptions are the sixth month, when the roads are generally impassable, and the first, which is devoted to rest and recreation. In any given district, there is a constant succession of these large gatherings (*hui*), at which it is not uncommon for as many as ten thousand persons to be congregated. Each district has its own peculiarities. In a neighbouring county, there is a broken-down temple, the gods of which have been stolen for the brass which they contained. But a great fair is annually held there, one of its features being what is called a "poor-man's market" (*ch'ung-han-shih*), at which there is a great display of second-hand clothing, which the owners wish to dispose of. This has nothing to do with the sales of pawnshop clothing so common in the cities, but is a mere spontaneous outburst of eccentricity on the part of the people in that region, for elsewhere such a fair does not appear to be known. At Tschou and at another point on the Canal higher up, there are annual fairs held from the beginning of the 12th moon to the 15th day, at which there is a great display of foreign goods, especially woollens, sold at a cheaper rate than at other times. This is called the fair of the grain-fleet, and is one of the products of the vicious system of grain-taxes. About four hundred vessels are annually employed in transporting the grain-tax to T'ungchow, and upon their return these

vessels bring large invoices of goods from Tientsin which are sold at the fairs in this month. It is not unlikely that by some arrangement with the native customs, these vessels are able to offer their goods at much less expense than ordinary merchants. Smuggling has in China always been held to be a prerogative of government vessels. It is a noteworthy and a significant fact in regard to these large fairs, that while some of them are held at times rigidly fixed and never varied, most of them are wholly uncertain as to time. There is no method of advertising the exact date at which a fair will begin, other than by little red slips of paper put up in public places, and these notices are often very misleading. Owing to causes which do not seem very obvious, the Chinese are constantly altering the time of their fairs, sometimes inverting the order of two contiguous and important ones, to the great bewilderment and confusion of those who wish to attend them. A large fair held about twelve miles from here has sometimes been postponed in this way three times, and no one certainly knows when it will begin. The loss to merchants by such uncertainties is very serious.

THE UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Census Bulletin No. 199, dated July 14th, contains the latest and most reliable information concerning the Chinese population of the United States. It appears that the total number enumerated by the census of 1890 is 107,475, an increase of only 2,010 since 1880, or 1.91 per cent.

The number of Japanese is 2,039. It is curious to observe how the Japanese population has increased. In 1870 there were only 55 Japanese enumerated in the country, in 1880 only 148, and now there are over 2,000.

When we come to enquire as to the distribution of the Chinese population, we discover the very local character of the anti-Chinese legislation of Congress. The whole country is divided in the census returns into five geographical divisions. The western division has a Chinese population of 96,844, leaving only about 10,000 distributed in other parts of the country, of which New York State has 3,000 and Pennsylvania 1,100. The largest Chinese population is in California, 72,472, after which comes Oregon, 9,540, Washington, 3,260, Nevada, 2,833, Montana 2,532, and Idaho, 2,007.

We hear but little about the Exclusion Act now, and the silence of the Chinese, the apparent uncomplaining acquiescence in its provisions, is not only unexpected, but I fear that it bodes no good to foreign influence and intercourse in China. One significant fact has come to my notice, however, which is that the Chinese Minister here has not lately accepted formal invitations to entertainments such as he has been accustomed to attend. In at least one instance he called upon the hostess to explain, that in view of the action of Congress toward his people, his Government would not wish him to appear at social gatherings, as heretofore.

The Homestead labour strike is spreading. On July 22nd the large steel mill at Duquesne, Pa., a part of the Carnegie plant, was closed. The 750 employees went out as union men, in sympathy with the strikers at Homestead. They were non-union men until within a few days, but the Amalgamated Association succeeded in winning them over. The Association is receiving funds from numerous labour organisations, to support the needy in their fight against capital. One is curious to know how long such contributions can be continued, and whether the contributing workmen think it pays them to share their penalties in this manner. There are threats

of a general boycott against the iron mills. Freight train engineers have been threatened with shooting if they bring a pound of steel out of the yards. A carpenter who was bold enough to declare that, although himself a union man, he did not approve of the course of the strikers, was immediately set upon and injured, probably fatally.

Just before two o'clock, July 23rd, a well-dressed man was admitted to the office of Mr. H. C. Frick, director of the Homestead works, and almost immediately attempted to assassinate him. Mr. Frick received three bullet wounds and a stab from a knife. It was at first supposed that the would-be assassin, who is named Bergman, acted without accomplices; but evidence is accumulating day by day which shows that that murder of Mr. Frick was a part of a well-laid anarchist plot, which involved also the killing of other prominent citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity. The house of Henry Bauer, the principal anarchist headquarters, at Allegheny City, was raided by the police, who found there a collection of fire-arms, cartridges, explosives and much anarchist literature. Carl Knold is another anarchist who is thought to be implicated with Bergman, and in his house also were found abundance of inflammatory literature, and many cypher communications. It is probable that the famous John Most, of New York, was an active agent in instigating the attack.

Mr. Frick will doubtless recover. The developments in the case have revealed a condition of affairs such as will probably open the eyes of the people to a danger which seriously threatens the welfare and peace of manufacturing communities. Anarchy of the deepest and blackest type is flourishing in our midst, less openly, perhaps, than in other lands, but not less dangerous for all that. Just how it is to be suppressed in this land of freedom is not obvious. If a lot of organised working-men can defy the laws of ownership of property, take possession of the Carnegie mills and dictate to the owners whom they shall employ, and in all this be sustained by speeches of Congressmen in the halls of legislation at Washington, we have no reason to doubt that those same representatives would, for the same incentive, sanction anarchy and assassination. For where-in do the two cases differ? It may be anarchy when a foreign agitator throws a dynamite bomb to blow up a house or to destroy human life. But when organised labour collects those dynamite cartridges for the destruction of the steel works and non-union workmen, or turns on the gas, at a furnace around which 150 men are at work, with the deliberate purpose of causing an explosion which would kill or maim them all, this is perhaps not anarchy, but labour's protest against oppression. There is entirely too much sentiment about this labour question. It is not at great establishments like Carnegie's that labour is oppressed, for even from a purely selfish point of view, such a course would be unwise, because it would not pay.

Congress will probably adjourn on Saturday—the day after to-morrow. The sundry civil bill which carries the appropriations for various government departments has yet to be passed. The amendment granting \$5,000,000 to the Chicago Exposition has met with very strong opposition, but it is likely to be carried. The appropriations for the Geological Survey, and National Museum are quite insufficient for the proper carrying on of the work of those departments, and sweeping reductions in the scientific staff of each have been made.

There has been a little friction between Canada and the United States over canal tolls which finally led to measures of retaliation on our part. This will possibly cause the Dominion Government to manifest a more reasonable disposition. It appears that this country has granted the free use of the St. Mary's Falls and the St. Clair

Flats canals, on the same terms to Canadian subjects as to its own citizens. Canada, on the other hand, discriminates against our citizens in the Welland and St. Lawrence canals in the imposition of tolls, amounting to about ten times as much as is paid by Canadian vessels. It is now proposed to retaliate by imposing tolls upon Canadian traffic through the St. Mary's Falls canal, at the discretion of the President of the United States, and a bill to that effect has passed the House.

The whole country has suffered from several successive days of oppressive heat. Here in Washington the thermometer has registered as high as 98° within the houses, and the asphalt pavements became quite soft, and impassible by carriage wheels. It is said that both corn and wheat have suffered considerably in some sections of the country from the great heat and want of rain; but such reports are not always true.

A case under the new Chinese Exclusion Act has been argued in the U. S. Court at Detroit, which may lead to interesting developments. Four Chinese were convicted and sentenced to sixty days in the House of Correction and deportation, by the U. S. Commissioner. They were brought before the court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, when it was argued that the U. S. Commissioner had no right to condemn and that the Exclusion Act is unconstitutional. The judge has not yet rendered his decision; but it is difficult to see how he can avoid the declaration that the act is unconstitutional. Such a decision would have the effect of bringing the Chinese question once more into prominence, and we may hope a more honourable termination.

The Reading railroad is now running the fastest train, on regular schedule time, in the world. It runs from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, 55½ miles, in 60 minutes, which is one mile in 65 seconds. This is somewhat faster than the New York Central Empire Express, running from New York to Buffalo, 440 miles, in 8 hours and 40 minutes, or a mile in 71 seconds, including all stoppages. Deducting the time lost at stations the actual speed is 52 $\frac{1}{10}$ miles per hour.

Another candidate for ephemeral fame or else a watery grave is Capt. W. A. Andrews who sailed from Atlantic City on the 20th of July in a folding canvas boat barely fourteen feet in length. He carried provisions for a two months' voyage and set sail for Palos, Spain, where he expects to arrive early in September.

Washington, D. C., 28th July.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTE

(Specially translated for the North-China Herald.)

18th July.

TAX ON OPIUM FIELDS.

As the likin on native opium in Shensi did not produce a sufficiently large sum, the Governor was desired some time ago by the Board of Revenue to make the experiment of taxing the land where it is cultivated. After a year's trial the Governor finds that this plan has worked satisfactorily and without harassing or discontenting the people. The receipts have been credited to a special account so that they may go to the Admiralty for naval expenditure. But during the present spring there has been unusually little rain, and the poppy plants have been much affected by the drought, which with their shallow roots they cannot stand as well as wheat does. Reports came in from district after district saying that the poppies had entirely withered away, and the fields had been ploughed up

in order that they might be sown for the autumn crops. Likin officers have therefore been sent to inspect the country for themselves; and they state that though the crop has not failed in a few, peculiarly wet situations, yet the amount that has escaped can only be between twenty and thirty per cent. of the whole. These fields will of course be taxed as usual, but the Governor does not propose to levy anything on the land which has been ploughed up again. There must at the same time be a deficiency in the likin on native opium, as pretty nearly all of it that is used in the province is of home growth and manufacture, and hardly any comes from other parts of the Empire. Every effort however will be made to secure the collection of all the duty and likin possible, in order that there may be as little loss to the revenue as possible.

19th July.

COPPER FOR PEKING.

The Governor of Hupeh announces that he has despatched to Peking the first instalment of the eleventh lot of copper from Yunnan. The amount is 515,000 catties. It reached the frontier of Hupeh on the 2nd of May last and on the 13th the whole amount had arrived at Hanyang, close to Hankow. The Perfect and the Magistrate of Hanyang then inspected and weighed the copper in the company of the officer who had brought it. After that they saw it loaded on to a steamer, which started for Shanghai on the 18th of the month. Tls. 1,800 were paid to the officer on account of freight, the money being taken from the land tax receipts.

OPIUM TAXATION IN SHENSI.

There appear to be duties levied on native opium in Shensi, the proceeds of which all go to the Admiralty for expenses of the navy. One of these, the character of which is not clear, is called the native opium contribution, the second is the tax on poppy fields, and the third is the ordinary likin. Last year these three imposts produced respectively Tls. 6,104, Tls. 15,189, and Tls. 44,534, or a total of Tls. 65,827. This money has been set apart for the purpose of being forwarded to the Board of Admiralty.

20th July.

SUICIDE OF A PRISONER BY POISONING.

The Magistrate of T'iehling in Southern Manchuria recently reported to the Governor that a number of prisoners were being taken from Moukden back to T'iehling under the charge of the gaol-master of the said district city. On the road one of them was stated by the gaol-master to have fallen ill, and to have died next morning in the house of detention to which he had been carried in the course of the night. He was a man who had been condemned to decapitation after the autumn assizes for intentionally shooting and killing another person. The Governor desired the magistrate of the neighbouring town of K'aiyuan to proceed to T'iehling and hold an inquest in the presence of the deceased's relatives and of the policeman in whose charge he had been. This having been done, the magistrate's report announced that the face of the corpse was black and so were its fingers, and that blood mixed with saliva dropped from its mouth. Also, a silver needle which was introduced into its mouth and left there for a time, was found on being withdrawn to have similarly acquired a black tint. This tint could not be removed by the application of soap and water. The deceased had manifestly been poisoned, and had not died, as had been reported, from some disease. The Governor considers that an official enquiry ought to be held, in order that it may be discovered under what circumstances the man obtained the poison, whether it was through the carelessness of those in charge of him, or whether there was some collusion on their part. It is there-

fore requested that the gaol-master may be cashiered and that he and the policeman of the escort may be formally tried at the provincial capital.—*Approved.*

BURGLARY IN HUPEH.

The Governor of Hupeh reports the sentences passed or punishments inflicted on some men convicted of burglary in the Prefecture of Anlu Fu. The robbers, who were eleven in number, arranged to break into the house of a wealthy man in the neighbourhood. While they were going to the place one of them was afraid of the risk and turned back. The other ten continued their course. On their arriving at their destination, two of them were left outside to keep watch and receive the plunder. The others set on fire an umbrella to act as a torch, broke down the outer-door, and entered. They then forced the house door and terrified the proprietor into silence, while they ransacked the place. They carried off a quantity of money, jewels and clothes, with which they retired to a quiet spot, picking up by the way the man who was afraid, and giving him an equal share of the plunder. Afterwards six of the robbers were arrested, with a certain part of the property, which was duly returned to the owner. Of the six prisoners, three died in gaol, and two, the men who watched outside, have been beheaded without delay; as in the eye of the law, their offence is exactly the same as if they had taken an actual part in the breaking in. The sixth man is the one who was afraid and turned back. Although he shared in the plunder afterwards, the penalty for his offence is merely to receive a hundred blows and to be banished to a distance of two thousand li; to which punishment he has accordingly been sentenced by the memorialist.—*Referred to the Board of Punishments.*

21st July.

RETIREMENT OF ADMIRAL LI CH'ENG-MOW.

Li Ch'eng-mow, Admiral of the Yangtze, requests permission to retire from the public service on the ground of ill-health. He had already been granted three months' leave of absence, but found that was not sufficient to restore his strength.

The Emperor grants the application in a special Decree.

INSURRECTION IN SZECHUAN.

The Viceroy of Szechuan states that last year, in consequence of an insufficient harvest, there was a certain amount of distress in the part of Shensi which joins Szechuan; and consequently the districts in the north of the last mentioned province were constantly visited by bands of beggars from over the border. These unwelcome visitors were cared for by the various local authorities, and sent to their homes again. Last May, before the time of the wheat harvest, a number of robbers and bad characters invited the distressed people from Shensi to make another incursion into Szechuan, their idea being that a fine opportunity would thus be afforded for thieving and extorting money from the rich. As the poor creatures were really in want, the authorities at first did no more than to take precautions to preserve order; but a few days later a band of a hundred and more armed with all kinds of weapons marched against a town in the Nanchang district. On being met by the sergeant of the district and a small body of troops, they shot him and a corporal dead, and wounded nine of his men. After this it was plain that stern measures were necessary. All the magistrates in the neighbourhood were ordered to act vigorously, and troops were hurried up from a distance to assist them. By these means order has been restored, and a number of prisoners have been taken. They will be rigorously tried, and those found to have taken part in the attack upon the sergeant will immediately be beheaded without mercy. The rest will be punished more

lightly or sent to their homes, as may seem advisable in each case. In conclusion the memorialist begs that the Emperor will bestow upon the sergeant the marks of compassion generally accorded to officers killed in action.

The Emperor's Decree grants this request, and desires that all the disturbers of the peace be arrested and punished.

22nd July.

REMITTANCE FROM HUPEH.

The Governor of Hupeh states that he is forwarding to Peking the sum of Tls. 40,000. This is one half of the sum of Tls. 80,000, which has been appropriated from this year's likin receipts in the province of Hupeh for the defence of the north-east frontier. The money is being sent in the charge of an officer, who apparently travels all the way overland.

LOCUSTS IN HONAN.

The small amount of rain that fell at the beginning of this summer rendered the Governor of Honan very much afraid of there being trouble with locusts. He therefore issued general orders that, if they made their appearance in any district, measures were to be taken immediately to extirpate them, and a report of the circumstances sent in without delay. About the end of June, and the beginning of July, he received despatches from Linying, Shangshui and Lani, to the effect that the drying up of the water in the shallow parts of the rivers had caused the shrimp and fish spawn to turn into locusts, and that they had also been bred in the long grass which sprang up where the water of the Lo River formed stagnant pools. The magistrate of Kushih also said that they had appeared in some reed-covered land on the border of Anhui. He had seen them himself, little things the size of flies, having only just emerged from the soil. All the above magistrates were taking proper precautions against them, digging ditches, employing catchers, providing fuel for burning them, and paying for their capture. About the middle of June reports were received from the magistrates of Yen-ch'eng, H-i-p'ing, Shangts'ai, Hsihwa, Fukou, Suip'ing, Yenling, Chungmou, and Huaijing, that on such or such a day locusts had been seen flying over their districts, and some of them had alighted, but men had been paid to kill them, and they had all been exterminated. The Governor, however, while congratulating himself on the fact that the early harvest was safely stored, and the young autumn crops had taken no harm, still could not help thinking that the destruction of the insects might not be so complete as was supposed, and that they might leave eggs which would hatch and harm at some future time. He therefore gave orders that the pursuit be unweariedly continued; and he communicated with the high authorities of the neighbouring provinces, in order that they might likewise be on their guard.

POSTHUMOUS HONOURS TO SHEN YU-SUI.

The Viceroy of Shensi and Kansuh reports that the General of the Hochou Garrison, Shen Yü-sui, died at his post last January, the cause of his death being the re-opening of an old wound, consequent upon his taking a severe chill. He had been a trusted lieutenant of Tso Tsung-t'ang and other great commanders, while on account of his courage and his habit of sharing alike with his men, he was devotedly followed by those under his command. He was a native of Hunan and joined the army in 1854, when he seems to have been only sixteen years old. After a great deal of hard and successful fighting against the Taipings in Kiangsi, he passed into Kuangsi, where he took part in the relief of Kueilin Fu. In 1880 he followed the same enemy into Szechuan and again saw a great deal of severe service. In one of the battles his elder brother, General Shen Hsiang-fa, was killed in making a rash attack, but Shen Yü-sui renewed the com-

bat and broke the enemy's ranks. In 1863 he was in the Canton province and recovered Kachou Fu from a vastly superior force of rebels who were ravaging the country round. Next as Colonel at Hsiangshan he captured a number of noted pirates. In 1869, when affairs were in a bad way in Kansuh, Tso Tsung-t'ang sent for him to command part of the Hunan army there. He reconquered Kuyuan and continued to fight desperately for a year and more. At this time General Liu Yungshan was killed by the Mahomedans, who were consequently more than ever emboldened. But Shen Yü-sui continued the contest, till the north was tranquillised, and he was sent westward to attack Hochou. This place and Sining had at that time been nearly ten years in the hands of the rebels. The country was waste and the troops never had two days' rations in hand. Still he kept on, and won provisions from the stores of the enemy. Hochou was in the midst of the rebels' country, and the General was soon surrounded by immensely superior numbers, who attacked him during a violent storm in the beginning of 1872. But rushing forth at the head of his whole force he routed them, and slew immense numbers. Afterwards he was appointed General at Hochou. In 1877, when peace was in some degree restored, he was, at the request of Tso, excused from the usual military exercises as his body was covered from head to foot with wounds. His administration at Hochou was most successful. He was attentive to military work; Chinese and Turks alike revered him; he recolonised abandoned lands, and he endowed schools from his own purse.

In a special Decree the Emperor grants all the requests made on behalf of the deceased. He will have the marks of favour usually granted in such cases; his deeds will be recorded in the historiographer's office; his name will be added to those in Tso Tsung-t'ang's temple; and he will be allowed to have a shrine of his own at Hochou.

MILITARY FARMS IN KOBDO.

The officer in charge of the government at Kobdo states that the military farms there are always ploughed and sown as soon as the snow has melted and the frost is out of the ground. The proper instant having arrived, he issued from the granary 700 piculs of wheat, barley and oats, with which ten farms were sown. By the 20th of May the work was completed.

POSTAL SERVICE IN NORTH-WEST.

With reference to the delimitation of the border at the Hapa river and the settling of the Mongols and Kirghis, the Lieutenant-Governor of Kobdo says that there are no post stations upon the long road from Kobdo to Ulianghai. It will therefore be necessary to send detachments of troops to establish temporary posts, procure camels and so on. According to precedent he proposes to make an allowance to the officers and men engaged, giving the former twelve, and the latter eight taels apiece, in order that they may be able to provide themselves with necessities. The money will be taken from the house rent fund.—*Approved.*

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves and strengthens the hair, prevents it falling off or turning grey, and is the best brillianline for everybody's use, being not too greasy or too drying; also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired ladies and children; bottles 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a pure and fragrant toilet powder, in three tints—white, rose, and cream; 1s. and 2s. 6d. boxes. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

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Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 23rd August, 1892, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Messrs. J. G. Purdon (Chairman), J. Graham, D. C. Jansen, W. D. Little, W. McDonald, D. M. Moses, J. L. Scott, E. A. Probst, N. A. Siebs, and the Secretary.

The *Summons* calling the meeting is taken as read.

The *Minutes* of the last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman and passed for publication.

Cash Statement for the past week is submitted and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Return of Prisoners apprehended and Police daily reports for the past week are submitted.

Boundaries of Hongkew.—The following correspondence is ordered to be published:

U.S. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, 17th August, 1892.

SIR,—I inclose herewith a translation of a despatch from the Taotai dated the 15th inst., in which a question of jurisdiction over a neighbourhood he describes as Ch'un Hung Creek, is raised.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. LEONARD.

U.S. Consul-General and Senior Consul.

J. G. PURDON, Esq.,

Chairman of the Municipal Council.

[Translation.]

TAOTAI TO MR. LEONARD, SENIOR CONSUL.

Lu Tso-lin, Deputy in charge of the Guard house in North Louza, petitions as follows:—
"In the first *tu*, in the neighbourhood of Ch'un-hung creek number plates were formerly placed on houses by foreigners for the purpose of taxation. Several deputies who have preceded me have petitioned to have this taxation prevented. Now the Municipal Authorities have placed number plates on the San Tai Company's property and have caused a Chinese policeman to patrol past this Guard house. This is not the foreign settlement and the residents of the neighbourhood are voicing their dissatisfaction and a disturbance is liable to break out, all of which the Petitioner prays the Taotai to take steps to prevent."

It is not yet settled that Ch'un-hung creek district is within the American settlement.

In the 5th Moon of Kuang-hsi, 16th year, Mr. Tsai, the Mixed Court Magistrate, together with H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul, Mr. Brown, decided that numbers could be placed on the Shanghai Land Investment's houses on the North side of the new bridge at Peng Tang-loong, but that no taxes should be collected until the boundary was settled.

These two cases are the same.

I indorsed the petition accordingly.

I have to call the Consul General's attention to the matter and request that he will enjoin the Municipal Council to conform with the above decision (that of Magistrate Tsai and Mr. Brown), and also withdraw the policeman that a disturbance may be avoided.

Dated 15th August, 1892.

Card of NIEH TSI-KWEI.

Shanghai, 24th August, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., enclosing translation of a despatch from the Taotai intimating that the Deputy in charge of the guard house in the North Louza district has reported that the Council have had number plates placed on the San-tai Company's property, and caused a policeman to patrol past the guard house, in consequence of which the residents in this neighbourhood are dissatisfied, and a disturbance may take place, as it is not part of the Foreign Settlement; the Taotai therefore asks you to instruct the Council to withdraw the constable.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Minutes of the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of the above-named Corporation, held at the City Hall, Hongkong at Noon, on the 20th August, 1892.

Present were:—Messrs. T. E. Davies (Chairman), H. Hoppius, J. J. Bell-Irving, C. J. Holliday, C. Krantzen, J. Kramer, A. McConackie, J. S. Moses, D. R. Sassoon (Directors), F. de Bovis (Chief Manager), H. Hunter, J. McLennan, Adam Lind, C. J. Goncalves, T. I. Rose, Hon. C. P. Chater, Hon. E. R. Belilios, H. N. Mody, V. A. C. Hawkins, K. A. Chinoy, E. George, G. Murray Bain, Paul Jordan, A. G. Morris, S. A. Joseph, S. E. Levy, J. S. Lapraik, J. H. Cox, W. H. Wallace, K. McK. Ross, J. M. G. Manuk, J. R. Michael, S. Ashton, A. Coutta, G. Stewart, G. T. Veitch, T. F. Hough, W. Legge, G. S. Coxon, W. S. Bamsay, E. Jones Hughes, B. Layton, G. H. Joseph, G. de Champeaux, Ed. F. Alford, H. J. Scott, H. H. Joseph, J. Grant, A. G. Stokes, E. S. Ezekiel, E. J. Coxon, Hart Buck, G. S. Purvis, C. Guinness, J. C. Peter, D. Landale, S. L. Darby, W. H. Gaskell, O. von der Heyde &c., &c., &c.

Mr. de Bovis read the notice calling the meeting, and the Chairman read the half-yearly Report.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the Report which I have just now read to you appertains to a period which I have no hesitation in characterising as one of the most trying ever experienced by Banks and Financial Institutions generally throughout the East. As has been stated, it is with regret that we have to recommend the withdrawal of so large a sum as \$3,000,000 from the Reserve Fund; but we must hold firmly to the policy of fully providing for everything bad and doubtful immediately and without any delay; so long as this course is followed and no attempt is made to spread out losses over some indefinite period, thus long must a Bank's position be one of absolute strength, and its balance sheet a sure guide to shareholders and depositors alike. This policy, gentlemen, has been closely followed in the accounts now presented to you, and in so doing your Directors have been fortunate in the fact that Mr. John Walter has just now completed a thorough inspection of the Head Office and all our Eastern Branches, and I may say that Mr. Walter is probably well known to every shareholder present to-day as a cautious man of great experience, who has been for twenty-five years in the service of the Bank. Throughout Mr. Walter's inspection, every single provision that he has recommended has been made to the full, and we may fairly claim that we have no known losses to act as a drag and a clog upon us in the future. Your Directors have the fullest confidence in the present Chief Manager, Mr. de Bovis, as a thoroughly good man of business, holding the soundest Banking views, whilst affairs in London are in the hands of a strong Committee with Mr. T. Jackson and Mr. E. Cameron as Managers, both of these latter gentlemen having been intimately associated with former successes of this Bank. In fact, with the executive management and staff generally your Directors would express themselves as fully satisfied. And now, gentlemen, I would say a word as to the losses which have led to the necessity of writing off the heavy sum I have already mentioned, which losses may for convenience be divided under three heads, viz., losses by the Head Office compradore, trade losses, and losses on advances on stocks and other securities. To refer to the first, the loss through our Hongkong compradore, which was of course a case of fraud by an employe holding an important position. This man, Lo Hop Hing, had held the post of compradore since 1876, when he succeeded his father, who for many years had filled the same place. From this posi-

tion, he to a considerable extent influenced the Chinese business of the Bank, one of his chief duties having been to advise our Manager as to the standing of Chinese Banks and Hong, and native bills were bought from our Chinese constituents under his guarantee as to the value of the paper. For years he was a man of considerable wealth, standing well with natives, and being much respected by them. However, some nine months ago, our Chief Manager, being dissatisfied with the position of our Chinese advances, commenced to largely curtail facilities, refusing to purchase many bills the compradore wished to guarantee, and requiring assurances from native banks that such bills as were bought, were trade bills, representing shipments or real securities. Following this course steadily for some months, a lot of money was naturally gathered in, but, unfortunately, the man was unable to bear the continued strain, he could get no further assistance, and breaking point was reached on the 27th March, when he absconded. It was impossible to tell at once how many of our native acceptances would be met, and at first we hoped that five or six lakhs would cover the loss; later on we had reason to expect that it would not exceed nine lakhs, but as time went on one failure brought on another in ever widening circles, till in the end the enormous deficit of \$1,200,000 resulted. I need hardly say that the system of large clean advances on the compradore's guarantee has been discontinued; in fact, our Chief Manager having decided to alter it in any case, his action in shutting down on facilities merely hastened the finale; this might perhaps have been postponed for some little time but by no means could it have been ultimately avoided. I am glad to say that our present compradore gives entire satisfaction to the management; he is a man of wealth and good position, and has handed over to us securities to the amount of between \$4½ and \$5 lakhs, which, especially under our new system of Chinese business, is very ample. In referring to trade losses, I need not speak at much length. These have been spread over China and Japan, chiefly in the latter country, and were caused primarily by over importations glutting the markets for the time being. Interest and charges of course mounted up, and goods decreased in value, ending in losses which merchants often could not make good to us. However, surplus stocks may now be said to be worked off, and the markets are in a more normal and healthy condition, which, we trust, will continue; possibly a little more conservatism by Exchange Banks in the purchase of outward bills, may, without unduly checking business, keep the various lines within reasonable limits. And next as touching advances on stocks. During the past six months, as the reaction following inflation progressed, the shrinkages became so enormous that many were unable to keep up the margins, and provisions on various accounts have had to be made. I should mention that we have only allowed credit in our advance account, for sound dividend-paying stocks, and such sound stocks have been put at the present depressed market values, at which, as you know, they should return a high rate of interest in dividends. Under these circumstances, we venture to think that this department has been put upon a thoroughly solid basis. And now, gentlemen, I will refer to an item in the Balance Sheet, viz., Deposits, which you will observe stands at \$100,562,865.65, some 13½ millions of dollars less than on the 31st December last. Towards the end of 1891 it was considered that, by our constantly increasing deposits, we were getting more money than we could profitably employ, and the consequent loss of interest was a heavy drag on our earnings. It was, therefore, decided to attempt to lessen the amount of London deposits by reducing our rate of interest there from 4½% to 4%, and

the result was quite satisfactory, deposits falling off in just the proportion we had expected and wished to see. Unfortunately, then came our Compradore's loss and on that the failure of the New Oriental Banking Corporation; the consequent general distrust prevailing in England of all kinds of Eastern finance caused our sterling deposits to be withdrawn more rapidly than we liked, and we thought it prudent to raise our rate of interest to 4½% once more, which has recently been done. We venture to believe that confidence will soon be largely restored, but at the same time we shall not fail to keep prepared for any event, and for your information I would state that, even in the case of large withdrawals, we should still be in a position to carry on our business profitably; in fact, we anticipate that our earnings would be somewhat increased thereby owing to the great saving of interest. From the Balance Sheet you will see that we have £250,000 in Consols and 4% Indian Sterling Loans as a special London Reserve; but I may tell you that we now have a further £630,000 also mostly in Consols which does not yet appear in the accounts. Furthermore, heavy remittances are constantly on the way to London, making the position there impregnable, and in all directions we are keeping our assets in a liquid state. A word next as to our Exchange policy. There seems to be a mistaken idea that our sterling deposits are remitted to the East for investment there, and I may tell you, gentlemen, plainly and at once that this is not the case. We have to-day some 4½ millions of sterling deposits, which are exclusively employed for the purchase of outward mercantile bills, silver bullion, Mexican dollars or council bills for shipment to the East, pending the arrival of homeward bills purchased simultaneously by the Eastern branches, both operations being legitimate Banking transactions. It will be easily understood that by following this policy, large sterling deposits can be used without the price of silver affecting the position in the least, the money deposited having in reality never left London. The management has taken and will take particular care that the Bank keeps on an even keel with regard to both gold and silver; beyond the comparatively trifling differences of the day-to-day business, neither a rise nor a fall in the dollar exchange can injure or benefit us to any appreciable extent. It will be of interest to shareholders to hear the latest news as to the Baring guarantee; from a telegram recently to hand from London we learn that it is most improbable that any call will be made upon the guarantors, which is satisfactory intelligence. I have now only to refer to our long-pending lawsuit in Manila. You will remember that on the day of our last meeting we had a wire from our Manila agent to the effect that the first embargo had been removed, and this information was, at the time, perfectly correct; I regret to say, however, that the same embargo was subsequently reimposed, and we had to return to the Manila government the \$300,000 that had been refunded to us under guarantee. I must say that it seems very hard on us that our property should be thus locked up; no one can dispute our ability to pay the amount; and we have never attempted, and never should attempt to escape our liabilities under the laws of Spain or of any other country where we have carried on our banking business. The case is slow and tedious, but having already lasted so long a final decision may, we should think, be looked for within a reasonable period, and as to the ultimate result we have every confidence. Be assured, gentlemen, that we shall spare no endeavour to bring this matter to a successful issue as soon as possible; in the meantime, we can only ask your patience for the development of events. In conclusion I would say that the subject of the recommendation as to the payment or passing of

a dividend has naturally received the most careful consideration of your Directors. For several reasons it has been held to be the more desirable course to recommend the payment of £1, as this has been more than earned in the actual working account of the six months, and we trust that this decision will have your support. Before proposing the adoption of the Report and Accounts as presented, I shall be very pleased to answer any question that may be put to the Chair. (Applause).

No questions were asked, and the Chairman accordingly moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Hon. E. R. Belilios seconded, and the motion was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. J. S. Lapraik moved that the appointment as Directors of Messrs J. J. Bell-Irving, Carl Jantzen, and J. Kramer be confirmed.

The motion was seconded by the Hon. C. P. Chater, and agreed to unanimously.

Report.

THE SHANGHAI SEAMEN'S MISSION.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT FOR 1891-1892.

In presenting their report for the past year, the Committee thankfully and heartily acknowledge God's guidance in, and blessing on, their labours. Whilst it is impossible, in giving a report of such work as is carried on by the Seamen's Mission, to tabulate definite results, still the abundant evidence of God's blessing resting on the weak instrumentality, makes clear the duty and privilege of prefacing this report with an acknowledgment of Divine help.

In consequence of substantial additions made to the hall-rented by the Mission, there has been an improvement in the comfort and attendance at meetings. As a rule five meetings per week have been held, the average attendance on Sundays being about 45, and on week-nights, 18. A Christmas tea was provided, which was largely attended and heartily enjoyed.

The Committee would take this opportunity of thanking all those friends who have rendered both regular and occasional help in conducting these meetings, and in other ways endeavoured to minister to the temporal and spiritual welfare of their brethren afloat. Special thanks are also due to Miss H. Anderson for her personal attention to the comfort of the seamen. The success and value of her faithful and voluntary ministrations were no doubt enhanced by the teas, etc., prepared by her for visitors—as many as 50 seamen partaking of her hospitality on Sunday evenings before the service.

It was with great regret the Committee had to accept the resignation of Mr. A. Mathieson, as Hon. Secretary, on his leaving for home. His long and faithful services on behalf of the Shanghai Seamen's Mission did much to secure the present satisfactory state of the Mission. At a Committee Meeting held on 11th June, a unanimous vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Mathieson for all he had done as Secretary of the Seamen's Mission; whilst best wishes were expressed for his future welfare.

The Committee also take this opportunity of heartily thanking the regular subscribers and other friends who, by their gifts, have made it possible for the work to be carried on so satisfactorily. Besides the work conducted in the Mission rooms, much useful outside work has been done. A large number of sailing ships and steamers have been visited during the year and a considerable quantity of books, papers, periodicals and tracts left on board for the men. In the Mission hall fully 70 bibles and testaments, in various languages, belonging to the British and Foreign Bible Society, have been sold to sailors.

The Committee feel sure that the subscribers and other friends of the Seamen's Mission will join in hearty thanks to God for blessing the agencies carried on by it; and would earnestly request a renewal of gifts and a continuance in prayer for still further blessing. They also hope that among those who live on shore at ease, there may grow up a greater appreciation

of the dangers and difficulties in the spiritual life of all sailors, and a greater yearning for their conversion, practically exhibited in a hearty support of the Shanghai Seamen's Mission.

Shanghai, 20th August, 1892.

HON. TREASURER'S REPORT.

The income of the Mission during the past financial year, including balance in hand from the preceding year has amounted to \$442.67, while the expenditure has been \$414.18. Both the income and expenditure have been larger than before. Formerly we depended to a large extent upon the ladies to furnish the cakes and tea, but we have deemed it advisable to supply the refreshments from the Mission funds as we did not feel it right to trespass too much upon the kindness of the ladies; consequently the amount expended for refreshments is a good deal larger than before, but this need not be regretted as it has been the means of inducing a larger number of sailors to attend the Sunday evening meetings. We spent \$35.65 on new hymn books, tracts and handbills, while repairs and extension to the Mission room cost \$34.90. The gas bill, which includes also additional lamps, pipes and gas for the stove to the value of \$20, has been higher. A new heating stove and piping have cost \$16.50, an expenditure, which will not be again necessary for a long time to come. At present we only pay half the boy's wages, Miss Anderson kindly providing the balance. If we had more funds we could still further extend the sphere of usefulness of the Mission by an increased circulation of Christian and wholesome literature among the sailors. To enable us to do this, we ask our friends to use their influence in obtaining some more subscribers and donations. The donations during the year under review have not been so large as in 1890-1, but we trust that the mention of this fact will induce those who so kindly helped us then, to renew their support.

Shanghai, 20th August, 1892.

HON. TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

From 1st August, 1891 to 31st July, 1892.

Dr.

To Balance from 1891	\$ 45.03
„ Donations	45.40
„ Subscriptions	331.00
„ Sale of Books, etc.	20.00
„ Interest	1.24
	<u>\$442.67</u>

Cr.

By Rent	\$120.00
„ Wages	13.50
„ Hymn Books, Tracts and Handbills ..	35.65
„ Gas and Fittings	74.55
„ Furniture, Stove, etc.	31.75
„ Coals and Wood	28.50
„ Refreshments	42.29
„ Repairs and Alterations	34.90
„ Water	10.00
„ Insurance	3.45
„ Shroff's Commission	16.25
„ Sundries	3.65
„ Balance in Bank	28.18
	<u>\$442.67</u>

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, 20th August, 1892.

WILLIAM R. KAHLER,

Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

P. O'B. TWIGG.

Amusements.

THE STANLEY COMPANY AT THE LYCEUM.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

The performance of *Girofle-Girofla* by the Stanley Opera Company on Thursday (25th), although it afforded some amusement to a moderately filled auditorium, will not, perhaps, rank as one of the marked successes of the Company. This was not altogether due to the artists, but very largely to the inherent weakness of the play. An old-

fashioned air seems to pervade it, and reminds us of the time when the stage and the novel joined in a conspiracy to represent the Moor as the embodiment of romance. One gets a little tired after a while of following the movements of the amatory Moorish chief, who stalks about the stage in approved melodramatic style, and gives vout to strange oaths upon various subjects, from "the beard of the Prophet" to the paternal turban. Then again the story is of the thinnest, and none of the persons develop a sufficiently decided character to interest the spectator in what becomes of them. Under these circumstances it requires very exceptional talent to lift the performance above mediocrity, and that they succeeded as well as they did, shows that the various actors and actresses, exerted themselves to the utmost, and displayed their powers to the best advantage. Miss Dolly Childs, who doubled the parts of the twin daughters, of Bolero and Aurore, looked, sang, and acted very commendably; and deserved the encore which she gained in the familiar drinking *chanson* "See how it sparkles." With her the honours of the evening were shared by Mr. Liddiard, who, as the Moor, sang at times very creditably. The Don Bolero of Mr. W. Driscoll, was naturally a humorous impersonation which lost nothing at the hands of the actor. Miss Millie Brooks, Miss Nelly de Lorme, Miss Ada Maitland, and Mr. E. Phillips, all did well in their respective parts, whilst as usual the chorus of bridesmaids, pages, etc., afforded several pretty spectacles.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS.

It was evident from the crowded appearance of the Lyceum auditorium on Saturday night, that the variety entertainments which the Stanley Opera Company have occasionally provided meet with the appreciation of the Shanghai public. The entertainment may not be exactly classical, but then it is amusing, and is not necessarily vulgar, and that during the warm weather is the first requisite of an evening's amusement. When the curtain rose it disclosed some eighteen young ladies of the Company seated in a semi-circle upon the stage. In the centre Mr. and Mrs. Stanley presided, whilst at either end were Messrs. Tom Duriah and Fred. Nolan, who discharged the functions allotted to the "corner-men" of the orthodox negro troupe. Other male members of the company were at the back of the stage, where also was a young lady dressed in the costume of Britannia. The first part of the performance consisted of ballads and comic songs, in which Miss Cissie Denver, Miss Fanny Stanley, Miss De Lorme, Miss Ada Maitland, and Messrs. Tom Duriah and Fred. Nolan appeared. In the second half some very pretty dancing was introduced by Miss Mildred Trigge (who must be congratulated on making the success of the evening) and Miss Florrie Stephenson. The former gave a very tasteful fan dance and the latter a taking little clog dance. Miss Tilly Lake, in company with the last mentioned, cleverly executed a double song and dance. Most of the ladies were the recipients of handsome floral tributes, and encores were demanded with a frequency which though flattering must have been a little tiring to the performers. Professor Heyman ably rendered a violin solo, and as usual, the orchestra under Mr. Zeplin discharged their duties to the complete satisfaction of all.

THE NAUTCH GIRL.

On Monday night the Stanley Opera Co. performed for the second time in Shanghai *The Nautch Girl*. Upon its production here, but a few days since, we gave an extended notice of the piece, and it will therefore suffice to say that last night's rendering was as complete a success as the former

one. Further acquaintance with the opera justifies us in saying that it is one of the best in the Company's repertoire, both musically, and as a means for displaying the abilities of the principal performers. The audience was a moderately numerous one, but the applause several times was of the heartiest character.

THE MOUNTBANKS.

The piece chosen by this energetic company for Wednesday's performance was Gilbert and Collier's *The Mountbanks*, and as it has never been performed in Shanghai before, our readers, both those who composed the large audience assembled and those who were absent, will doubtless be glad to have a more detailed sketch of it than usual. The scene of the opera is laid in Sicily at the beginning of the present century. As the curtain rises on a scene representing a picturesque Sicilian pass, with the inn of Elvino in the foreground, a procession of monks winds down the pass on to the stage chanting in dog-Latin a dismal strain descriptive of the pains of abstinence. When they leave, the band of the Tamorras come on, and explain the constitution of their secret society. The reason for their venturing so near civilisation is that they are to be married, one a day, to the peasant girls. Elvino, the innkeeper, appeals to them to conduct their revels quietly, as his only guest, an aged alchemist, is in a moribund condition as the result of repeated experiments with dynamite in the hope of discovering the Philosopher's Stone. The peasant girls next dance on, heralding the approach of Risotto and Minestra, the first of the wedded couples. Then Arrostito, captain of the Tamorras, arrives and announces that the Duke and Duchess of Pallavicini are expected. He proposes they should be captured, and in furtherance of this scheme the Tamorras seize the monastery and dress themselves in monkish attire, whilst Minestra assumes the character of an old dame who is to lure the ducal escort into the power of the robbers. Following the exit of the band, Alfredo appears, and in a solo laments his unrequited passion for Teresa. She then arrives, and a dialogue in the best style of Mr. Gilbert ensues. Teresa is cynical, and advises Alfredo to wed Ultrice, "a thoroughly plain but good sort of girl." This has been overheard by the latter, and a pretty vocal quarrel ensues between the ladies. Elvino, who is not used to the society of important folks, proposes that Alfredo shall impersonate the expected Duke "just for a dress rehearsal of the reception." Alfredo agrees, and Teresa declining to act the part of the Duchess, Ultrice gladly consents, and proceeds to imitate and describe the manners of the aristocracy. As they quit the stage Pietro, the proprietor of a troupe of mountbanks arrives, accompanied by Bartolo, his clown, and Nita. He describes the wonders of his show, a prominent feature in which are to be two automatic figures representing Hamlet and Ophelia. Whilst the crowd disperses, the news arrives that the two automatic figures have been detained by the police at Palermo. Elvino follows, to announce that the alchemist has been blown to pieces, all that he has left being a bottle containing a magic potion, which has the effect of making every one who drinks it exactly what he pretends to be. Pietro wishes Nita and Bartolo to dress up as the missing figures and then drink some of the potion. In answer to their objections about getting back, he assures them that all that is necessary for them to return to their original characters is to burn the label. Eventually they consent, after Nita has cajoled Bartolo into undergoing the change. Teresa then re-appears, and declares she will bring Alfredo to her feet just to cut out Ultrice. Alfredo overhears her, and though inwardly melted, he succeeds in convincing Teresa that he despises and rejects her. The village girls return, and Alfredo and Ultrice,

in the assumed characters of the Duke and Duchess, take their places to witness the show. At this point the Tamorras, disguised as the monks, enter singing, and to them the girls kneel. However, they throw back their hoods, and reveal their identity, to the annoyance of the girls, who are similarly deceived by Minestra, as an old dame. Then Bartolo and Nita, made up as figures of Hamlet and Ophelia are brought on. As Pietro tells their story, in song, they execute some ridiculously jerky and mechanical movements. Alfredo, as the Duke, invites all to join in drinking from a wine-skin left by Pietro at the entrance to the inn. Pietro, who has poured the magic potion into it, vainly protests, and all drink, except the village girls. Teresa pretends to faint at Alfredo's feet, and he then pours some of the wine down her throat. In the second act, we see the topsy-turvydom which the potion has wrought. Minestra has really been transformed into an old dame, and to her Teresa confides her own woes, relating that the love she feigned to bear towards Alfredo has been converted into a real flame by the deadly philtre. When they depart Bartolo and Nita, now transformed into clockwork figures, appear. Then follow a duet and dialogue in the happiest vein. They sing,

If our action's stiff and crude
Do not laugh, because it's rude;
If our gestures promise larks,
Do not make unkind remarks.
Clockwork figures may be found
Everywhere and all around,
And the motto of the lot
"Put a penny in the slot."

The idea is capitally worked out, and affords the means for some witty dialogue, and excellent fooling. Nita is engaged in oiling Bartolo's works with a feather, when Pietro appears and joins the figures in a capital Ticking Trio, "When gentlemen are eaten up with jealousy." They quit the stage, and the transformed Tamorras come on, as monks. Without success the village girls endeavour to attract their attention. Pietro then arrives and announces that he possesses the antidote and in an hour or two the spell will be removed. But he loses possession of it, Ultrice stealing it from him when asleep. She is quite opposed to any change in her position and is determined nothing shall happen which shall permit Alfredo to transfer his love to another. When all have assembled to undergo the promised change, Pietro discovers the loss of the label, and there is general anger. The monks and maidens disperse, leaving Pietro alone with his figures which have run down. On being wound up Bartolo declares he has discovered "a new reading" of the part of Hamlet and is determined to marry Ophelia, whilst Nita thinks that instead of committing suicide Ophelia should have brought an action against Hamlet for breach of promise. Upon their departure Teresa enters and sings of the death of hope, this being one of the best of the serious melodies in the opera, and charmingly sung by Miss Denver. Ultrice comes and exults over her rival, but when the latter is about to commit suicide, Ultrice summons every one, confesses her guilt, and restores the label. Pietro burns it with haste, all change to their original characters, and the curtain falls.

Considering that the Stanley Company had never given the opera before, and that few, if any, of the artists had ever seen it given, very high praise must be given to their representation of it. As to the gentlemen, Mr. Tom Duriah as Arrostito Annegato was robust enough, and his acting as the Prior, when he is tempted to steal Alfredo's valuables, but refrains, was very good. Mr. Phillips was a tolerable Alfredo and Mr. Liddiard a passable Elvino di Pasta, while Mr. Driscoll (Bartolo), first as the tragedian turned clown ("They never laugh at me now!"), and then as the

clock-work figure of Hamlet, was admirable. Miss Cissie Deuver was a charming Teresa: she was in unusually good voice, and her singing was a recurring oasis of melody in a desert of cacophony. Miss Brooks was a handsome Ultrice, but we have heard her sing better; she, like some others of the company, was apparently a little nervous, but she is always a pleasant figure on the stage. Miss Nellie Delorme, a very promising young artist, made a delightful Minestra, and it was unkind that she should have to pass the greater part of the second act as an old woman of 70. Miss Dolly Childs was an attractive young bandit as Risotto. But, next to Miss Denver, the success of the evening was Miss Fanny Stanley as Nita, the Dancing Girl, and the clockwork figure of Ophelia. She is the life and soul of the scene when she is on the boards in any part, and as the "Put a penny in the slot" automaton she was inimitable. We may fairly transcribe what was said of Miss Jenouro, who created the part in London. "Many actresses can give a perfect imitation of a doll when they are not wanted to—but very few can do it to order. Miss Jenoure's set stare, her jerky gestures, and her laugh, are all things of beauty." Miss Stanley and Mr. Driscoll must have given unwearied study to these ridiculous parts, and their success—and they are worth going to see if there were nothing else in the opera—justified their exertions. Much of the music is very pretty—and it was well executed by Mr. Zoplin and his orchestra—some of the isolated numbers being excellent, while some of that which fell to Miss Denver is really difficult. There were several encores, and they, with the dancing in which the Stanleys excel, prolonged the performance, which was greatly enjoyed, to a late hour. We regret very much that there will be no opportunity of hearing the opera again.

CRICKE!

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB v. SHANGHAI BOWLING CLUB.

The general anticipation that the return match between these clubs, on Saturday, would be productive of some good cricket, was, as events showed, amply justified. Not often is the play of so thorough a character. Every one seemed to be striving to the utmost and as a consequence the match was a really admirable exhibition of good all-round cricket. That the selection of the eleven to do battle against Hongkong on their expected visit might be influenced by the form shown, was doubtless in some degree accountable for this. Generally speaking, the batting was distinguished by extreme carefulness and caution, and in support of this it should be said that Shewan, who was one of the first to go in had scored only 10, when he had been at the wicket for exactly an hour. Some very excellent bowling was done by Carruthers and Nichol, the former being especially successful. Whilst the general fielding was good, that of the Cricket Club was especially so, the eleven working together in a manner delightful to see. Of course there were some mistakes on both sides, but they were particularly few and not very great. The match attracted a large and enthusiastic company of spectators, who followed the contest with keen interest, and awarded applause with impartiality and liberality. The ladies' tent was as charmingly filled as is customary upon such occasions, but there was not a little disappointment at the absence of the band, the attendance of which had been expected.

It was five minutes past three when Shewan and Wood went to the wickets to begin the innings of the Cricket Club, opposed to the bowling of Abbott and Murray

(Pavilion). Cautious tactics were adopted by both batsmen for some time, and they seemed rather unable to get on terms of equality with the bowling in which full pitches were conspicuous. Wood in successive overs gave a couple of chances, and then hit Murray square 4 leg for 4. Half an hour from the commencement 20 had been scored; a little later Carr replaced Murray. The change was effective, Wood being smartly caught by Macgregor at the wicket for a praiseworthy 19. Sanderson filled the vacancy, but had only added 9, when he was prettily caught by Hall in the slips. The advent of Barff, who followed, made matters live up somewhat, and the bowling was again changed, Murray resuming in place of Carr. All this time Shewan had been playing the part of a "stone-waller," but when he had obtained 10 to his credit, for an hour's batting, he opened out and hit a 4. When the score had been taken to 68, he was caught by Price, having made 16. Crawford coming in the score went on rising steadily, and Carr again took the ball from Murray. Barff was playing well, when he was well caught by Aubert at mid-off. His 43, which included four 4's, five 3's, and three 2's was a very good display of batting, and on his return to the Pavilion he was loudly cheered. Robertson was next in, and Adams was substituted for Abbott as a bowler. The new batsman very quickly gave a taste of his quality, hitting Carr for the only 5 scored during the match. The score still continued to rise in spite of the efforts of the bowlers. Two excellent pieces of fielding, one by a substitute and the other by Carr, evoked genuine applause, which had hardly ceased, when at ten minutes to five, and with the score at 123, the innings was declared closed.

The innings of the Bowling Club was opened by Carr and Sawyer, whilst the bowling was in the hands of Barff and Carruthers (Pavilion). At a very early period the misfortunes of the Bowling Club commenced. Carr was run out through a smart piece of fielding by Nichol, when only 5 had been scored. Abbott succeeded to the vacancy, and it early became evident that to make anything like a score the batting would have to be of more than average excellence. Carruthers was bowling superbly, and the fielding was remarkably good. A separation was effected with the score at 16, Sawyer being bowled for 6. Five runs later Abbott, who had been joined by Macgregor, gave an easy catch to Barff, and retired, the score-board indicating 21-3-6. Adams who was next in remained but a short while, being bowled by Carruthers without the addition of a run. Disaster followed disaster, Macgregor immediately after being well caught at cover-point by Crawford, without the score having been carried further. Five wickets had now gone down for only 21 runs. Murray and Mathews being together 10 runs were added, when the latter was c. and b. Carruthers for 8. Price, the incoming batsman, remained only long enough to make a single; Nichol, who had been substituted for Barff, reaching the wicket in his second over. Aubert fell a victim to the same bowler, the eight wickets thus far lost having produced only 37. Hall coming in after a narrow escape from being caught behind the wicket by Shewan, who was acting instead of Robertson who had a little previously injured his hand—began batting in a style which surprised the spectators, and caused the more enthusiastic of them to indulge in deliciously wild cheering. Murray was c. and b. at 51, for a careful 8, and shortly after Hall's career was cut short by Barff, when he had made 13. He was the top-scorer on his side, and received a good-humoured oration as he returned to the pavilion. The match which had lasted exactly three hours, thus ended in the decisive victory of the Cricket Club. Below is the score and analysis:—

S.C.C.	
A. Shewan, c. Price, b. Abbott	16
A. P. Wood, c. Macgregor, b. Carr	19
H. Sanderson, c. Hall, b. Abbott	9
C. S. Barff, c. Aubert, b. Carr	43
D. W. Crawford, not out	21
W. B. Robertson, not out	13
Bye 1 W-b 1	2
Total	123

A. G. H. Carruthers, C. H. Lightfoot, A. P. Nichol, L. Midwood, and H. C. Marshall did not bat.

S.C.C.	
F. H. Sawyer, b. Carruthers	6
R. Carr, run out	5
F. J. Abbott, c. Barff, b. Carruthers	6
R. Macgregor, c. Crawford, b. Nichol	4
H. Adams, b. Carruthers	0
G. A. Matthews, c. and b. Carruthers	8
W. C. Murray, c. and b. Carruthers	8
H. J. Price, b. Nichol	1
F. B. Aubert, b. Nichol	0
J. Hall, b. Barff	13
J. F. Chatham, not out	0
Total	51

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

S.C.C.				
	Overs.	Mds.	Runs.	Wkts.
Abbott	20	9	36	2
Murray	13	4	34	0
Carr	10	1	43	2
Adams	3	1	8	0
Murray bowled a wide.				

S.C.C.				
	Overs.	Mds.	Runs.	Wkts.
Barff	7.3	3	13	1
Carruthers	13	2	25	5
Nichol	6	3	13	3

SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB.

Saturday's match resulted in a decided victory for Sampson's XI, chiefly owing to the excellent bowling of S. Wallace and the batting of Dr. Hogg whose score of 50, not out, included 9 hits for 3 each and 4 for 4 each. The ground was in excellent condition and greatly appreciated by both bowlers and batsmen. A word of praise is due to S. Wallace, whose bowling has greatly improved. With his 9 overs he took 5 wickets at the nominal cost of 20 runs and bowled 3 maidens. Taylor's XI was decidedly over-matched and greater care in the selection of the teams should be exercised in future.

TAYLOR'S XI.

P. Maynard, c. Dr. Hogg, b. Sharples	7
H. Cave, b. S. Wallace	13
N. Tata, b. Peace	1
H. Kirby, c. sub., b. S. Wallace	11
H. J. Sharp, b. S. Wallace	10
E. Hember, c. and b. S. Wallace	2
A. Taylor, c. Wallace, b. Peace	3
C. H. Morris, b. S. Wallace	20
A. C. Ramsay, not out	9
J. Jones, run out	0
Extras	9
Total	75

SAMPSON'S XI.

Dr. Hogg, not out	50
A. E. Algar, not out	36
G. H. Purcell, b. Tata	0
Extras	10
Total	96

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

TAYLOR'S XI.				
	Overs.	Mds.	Runs.	Wkts.
Sharples	4	1	5	1
Peace	10	1	34	2
S. Wallace	9	3	20	6
Sampson	2	0	7	0

SAMPSON'S XI.

	Overs.	Mds.	Runs.	Wkts.
Morris	5	0	19	0
Tata	6	0	21	1
Maynard	4	0	26	0
Taylor	6	0	20	0

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-DECKED BOAT RACE.

Only two boats hoisted their racing flags for this event, the *Lamb* and the *Rosetta*, the former having to allow the latter 15 minutes.

The race was up river to a stake boat moored about 3 miles beyond the Pagoda and return, distance about 16 miles. There was a light southerly breeze and the race started on a strong flood tide. The *Rosetta* crossed the line first, the *Lamb* before reaching the line taking a tack down close to the *Yuenfah*, and crossing the line as she came about. In the beat up river the *Lamb* gained steadily and weathered the *Rosetta* at the entrance of the junk channel.

From there it was practically a beat right up to the stake boat and the *Lamb* continued to draw away, rounding the stake boat at 4h. 35m., the *Rosetta* being 1½ minutes later. From there the wind was free for the whole of the return journey, the tide being still flood until nearing home when the ebb commenced.

As will be seen from the times below the *Lamb* won the race with only a little over two minutes to spare:—

	Start.	Finish.
<i>Rosetta</i>	3h. 00m. 58s.	6h. 52m. 30s.
<i>Lamb</i>	3h. 01m. 45s.	6h. 36m. 00s.
Elapsed time. Corrected time.		
<i>Lamb</i>	3h. 34m. 15s.	3h. 34m. 15s.
<i>Rosetta</i>	3h. 51m. 32s.	3h. 36m. 32s.

Correspondence.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL STORM IN HANKOW.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—May I be permitted to direct your attention to that part of your Hankow correspondent's letter, in your issue of 20th inst., which refers to what he styles the "summer ecclesiastical tempest."

Your correspondent does not, I suppose, excite an enormous amount of public interest by his utterances; nevertheless when he undertakes to state facts, he should, I think firmly control his manifest disposition to be funny and rollicking, rather than run the risk of being misunderstood.

Personally, I think your correspondent's playful manner would be more acceptable if he discovered less glee in what he evidently regards as the discomfiture of the St. John's Church committee; and his letter more worth reading, as news, if he showed a closer acquaintance with the subject he has chosen for the display of his "humour."

It is well known the present committee were elected because they held the opinion that only legitimate Church clergymen ought to conduct the Established Church service in St. John's Church; and that it was undesirable, if not illegal, that any other than episcopal clergymen should officiate there.

On their election the committee gave effect to these views; and, thanks to the most generous assistance of the only episcopals here, the American mission, the Church of England service was conducted every Sunday, for the benefit of sixty or seventy people, up to the time that the officiating clergyman had to leave for Japan through ill-health. The committee then asked H. B. M. Consul to read such portions of the Liturgy, as a layman could read, which he very kindly consented to do.

The Church was then closed for much needed alterations and cleaning; it being no exaggeration to say the church was in a filthy condition.

As soon as the officiating clergyman returns from Japan, things will, I understand, go on as smoothly as before. From

this your correspondent will be surprised, and perhaps even disappointed, to observe that the chief difficulties of the new committee have been overcome.

I should not have troubled you with this letter except for the fact that I know how much trouble and care has been devoted, from the best motives, towards settling the Church services here on a satisfactory footing, by one of the Committee who is a personal friend of mine.

I am, etc.,

WALTER FISHER.

Hankow, 24th August.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING ON STEAMERS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—The fire on the *Empress of Japan*, together with Mr. Price's letter and the remarks in your leader of yesterday, have doubtless drawn the attention of your readers to the happy-go-lucky way in which floating electric light plants are worked. In the case Mr. Price mentions, the "safety" fuse would have been the last portion of the circuit to melt, which is equivalent to saying of a boiler that the safety valve had been bolted down, so that the steam could more easily burst the boiler at any point than raise the valve!

It is too much to expect, yet awhile, that every electrically lighted vessel should carry an electrician, but the public safety requires that some precautions should be taken before intrusting an arrangement so dangerous, if *mismanaged*, as an electric light plant, to the care of a man who more often than not (aboard ship) has but a rule-of-thumb knowledge of its requirements.

The safety-fuse is to prevent the connecting wires becoming heated, which would occur on the passage of an unduly large current consequent upon defective insulation. It is evident that these safety-fuses must be accessible to the person in charge of the plant; therein lies the danger if that person be not a practical electrician. The solution of the difficulty seems to lie in placing at one terminal of the dynamo an arrangement which will operate a shunt of the field magnet coils, upon the current becoming greater than the conducting wires can safely pass. This shunt could be of a resistance varying in inverse ratio to the excess current, and the instrument having once been regulated by a competent electrician could be enclosed in a box secure from interference. The employment of this device would not, of course, obviate the use of safety-fuses, but would afford a safeguard in the event of a used fuse being in error replaced with one of too large sectional area:

The practice of contractors when wiring vessels using the metal hull as a return wire, increasing as it does the danger from fire tenfold, is too well established for anything more than regrets.

I am, etc.

A. L. ANDERSON.

25th August.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—There was an article in your paper of yesterday's date re Injustice to Ships' Engineers, in which it is stated by the writer that marine engineers are taught among other subjects "Electricity" and so know quite enough for the safety of ships.

If the "Chief Engineer" has ever been taught anything about electric lighting, he has forgotten all he learned (or his "tutor" was a bad one) for he speaks of "High" and "Low" resistance fuses, which have no bearing on the subject at all. The fusing of any wire depends upon the section of the wire, and the fusing point of the metal used, not on the resistance. Re-

tin-foil bridges which are supplied by Mr. Hall, they are supplied for the purpose of preventing chief engineers putting in a wire of too great a sectional area and so burning the leads.

I am, etc.,

FUSE BOX.

26th August.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Fuse Box" seems to think very lightly of "Chief Engineer's" education and his "tutor."

Many people will think the same of the education of "Fuse Box," when reading the wonderful assertion he makes, that the melting of the fuse depends "not on the resistance."

Why, the resistance which the current (when in excess of that for which the fuse is made) meets in passing along the fuse, produces the very heat which melts the fuse.

If the fuse offered no resistance to an unduly large current it would be useless.

I am, etc.,

H. E.

27th August.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—"Fuse Box," in his letter to you this morning, makes a good deal of the resistance statement. Sectional area was meant.

His statement that tin-foil bridges are supplied to prevent Chief Engineers increasing the area does not show much electrical knowledge, as the area could in careless hands be made double that of the wires, and I have known so-called electricians put copper wire of larger area than the lead in the fuse block.

I am, etc.,

CHIEF ENGINEER.

27th August.

LA RECONSTRUCTION DU CONSULAT DE FRANCE.

à M. LE REDACTEUR DU North-China Daily News.

MONSIEUR.—Je reçois de M. Bonheure, préfet des Pyrénées-Orientales, la lettre suivante :

"Mon cher ami, Mr. Floquet me fait répondre ceci par le secrétaire général de la Présidence, mon ami, Mr. Eugène Pierre : 'Pour donner une suite réglementaire à la pétition, nous sommes arrêtés par une difficulté : la pétition n'est pas signée, et c'est une principe formel que la Chambre ne délibère sur aucune pétition non signée.'

"J'ai écrit immédiatement à la Présidence, en priant qu'on enregistrait la pièce à part, non comme pétition, mais comme pièce ordinaire, en l'adressant avec une lettre officielle à Mr. Casimir Périer, Président de la Commission du Budget, pour que celui-ci la remit, à fin d'examen, au rapporteur du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères. Cette marche sera suivie. Mais il y a la perte de temps, peut-être aussi présomption de moindre importance, attachée à la requête. Hâtez-vous donc de refaire une autre pétition en termes identiques, de la faire signer à chaque Français, ou à certain nombre d'entre eux individuellement (une seule signature suffit) et d'obtenir la légalisation au consulat général. Adressez ensuite directement cette requête à Mr. Floquet, qui maintenant connaît la question, et ne demande pas mieux que de s'y intéresser. J'espère que, de la sorte, vous aboutirez."

Cette lettre mérite d'être suivie de quelques explications nécessaires, intéressant tous mes compatriotes à Shanghai. On pourrait tout d'abord supposer, à sa lecture, que la pétition originale, avec

les signatures autographes, n'a pas été expédiée de Shanghai à Paris. C'est une erreur. Mais, elle a été expédiée tout de travers, malgré mes vives protestations. La commission de la pétition, dont je faisais partie, avait reçu le mandat unique, de la part des Français réunis en assemblée solennelle dans la grande salle de la Municipalité française, "de discuter et d'arrêter les termes précis du texte de la pétition, et, cela fait, de l'adresser à la Chambre des députés, suivant la procédure ordinaire." Or, j'ai le regret de dire que, sur la proposition de M. Brunat, la majorité de la commission suivit une autre marche, outrepassant son mandat. Suivant un vieil errement, la requête fut envoyée à M. le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, pendant par conséquent son caractère primitif et sa force collective de pétition, pour ne devenir qu'un papier inutile, dormant dans les cartons du Ministère, comme bien d'autres demandes de ce genre, signées par des consuls généraux, voire même des ministres plénipotentiaires et des amiraux. Je n'ignore pas que Mr. Brunat, dans une bonne intention — qui a été vraiment malheureuse — a confié la pétition à M. le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, par respectueuse courtoisie, s'imaginant que ce dernier la remettrait à la Chambre, aussitôt que reçue. Mais M. Brunat, sait avec quelle ardeur, avec quelle passion, je lui ai opposé une autre façon de voir, qui était la seule vraie. Et pourtant la presque unanimité de la commission lui a donné raison, parce que je n'ai eu pour moi que la seule voix de M. Déchaud, agent P. I. des Messageries Maritimes. Que résulte-t-il de tout cela ? Une perte de temps en une présomption de moindre importance attachée à la requête," ainsi que me l'écrit M. le préfet des Pyrénées-Orientales. C'est fort regrettable.

Je ne veux pas triompher, ici, d'un succès trop facile remporté contre la majorité de la Commission. Et ce succès est bien mince en vérité, j'en suis même désolé. Ma prédiction, hélas ! s'est réalisée, à savoir qu'en ne suivant pas la simple et ordinaire procédure (que nous commandaient de suivre au reste, nos commettants à Shanghai) nous écartions toute chance de réussite prochaine dans la réalisation de notre désir de voir s'édifier un nouveau consulat — sur les ruines de l'ancien.

Heureusement, toutefois, j'avais paré en partie au mal, en expédiant à l'ancien chef de cabinet du Président de la Chambre des députés une reproduction imprimée de notre pétition, dont il s'est servi comme il l'indique lui-même dans sa lettre.

Et maintenant, il importe de pénétrer dans les fameux cartons du Ministère, pour y repêcher le document original, qui commence à jaunir.

HENRI BROYES.

29 Août.

Poetry.

HAMLET'S SOLILOQUY REVISED TO DATE

(ENTER GLADSTONE.)

To be, or not to be, that is the question : —
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
Ireland's wrongs to go unrighted,
And so preserve a seeming Union,
Or with strong soul to breast this sea of
troubles,
And by redressing, end them?
The die, — the die is cast;
I sleep, — I sleep no more at ease
Until an end is made to the heart-aches,
And the thousand woeful wrongs
That Ireland's heir to — 'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. The die, the
die, is cast;
And yet if members sleep or dream this
chance away

This chance is lost,—and I in sleep of death
 May shuffle off this mortal coil.
 This gives me pause; for I do much suspect
 Were I to sleep the sleep of death
 'Twould give this Irish wrong much longer life;
 Yet I would bear the whips and scorns of Times,
St. James' Gazette, and Saturday Review's continually,
 The fangs of despoiled landlords, the law's delay,
 The insolence of lords, and dames of high degree,
 And all the spurns that patient merit From the unworthy takes, if I might gain this end.
 Therefore I will their quietus make With this goose quill, and write
 The scope, and constitution of Home Rule;
 That those who now their fardels bear, And grunt and sweat under a weary life, May have sweet ease and comfort before death;
 And that unhappy country, from whose strand So many flee,—ah, never to return,— Shall ne'er again require to bear those ills they have,
 Or fly to other lands they know naught of. Thus justice doth make heroes of us all; And thus I take this resolution.
 O'er which I've given many an hour and thought, And with it strive to bring this great empire,—
 This great act of justice,—to fitting end. Then Briton's Parliament shall be free to tend
 To larger issues, and in time. Our Saxon-speaking race may yet fulfil
 It's God-given destiny, And rule the world in peace and harmony.

R. C. F.

A SONG.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Folks break their heads and hearts about the worth of happiness;
 One idiot dubs another "Ass," and of the two knows less,
 The poorest man the world e'er saw is too rich for another.
 And he who makes us ache with pain is often "friend" or "brother."
 At twenty we insist we must at all times happy be;
 At fifty count it lucky if it haps occasion'ly.
 The bachelor murmurs "Wedded life's the only happy lot;"
 His married friend, with mournful shake, assures him that it's not.
 One, never taking eyes from off the guinea, poor old fellow,
 Learns when respectable and—blind, that sky and earth arn't yellow.
 Some speeding sunny shafts of light upon the troubled earth,
 Are gladdened by reflections bright of their own kindly mirth.
 Another, shouting at the world hard words steeped black in bile,
 Is hurt and bitter when he hears the Echo call him vile!
 My wife scolds loudly now and then; I take it not amiss,
 But laugh, for I've a potent seal for angry lips—a kiss.
 And when old Death comes prowling round and wants my company,
 I'll resolutely look away, sham deafness, and feign glee.
 But if he will not be denied and really does insist,
 I'll bid the dear old world Goodbye, nor trouble to resist.

Miscellaneous.

THE WRECK OF THE PEKING.

The following farther correspondence has been handed to us for publication:—

United States Consulate-General,
 Shanghai, 23rd August, 1892.

Sir,—With further reference to the subject of removing the wreck of the steamer *Peking*, I have received a letter from the Taotai enclosing an instruction from the Inspector-General of Customs to the Shanghai Commissioner, in the Chinese text, together with a copy of his despatch to the Tsungli Yamen reporting the matter.

I enclose herewith a translation of the former. The latter merely reports to the Tsungli Yamen his action in the matter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. LEONARD,
 Consul-General and Senior Consul.

J. G. PURDON, Esq.,
 Chairman,
 Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

(Translation.)

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CUSTOMS TO THE
 COMMISSIONER AT SHANGHAI.

No. 2518.

The Inspector-General of Customs acknowledges the Commissioner's communication dated 29th July, 1892, respecting the wreck of the s.s. *Peking* inclosing communications from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and the Customs Taotai, all of which has had my attention.

Heretofore the rule followed by the Customs has been to remove the sunken wreck within a port, or in a channel adjacent to a port when practicable or unless its removal would involve great danger or be so situated as not to interfere with navigation or cause serious inconvenience to shipping.

Following this rule it does not appear necessary to remove the wreck of the *Peking*, there being twenty-six feet of water above the wreck. Where the wreck lies there is a strong current and the work of removing it would be difficult and dangerous.

It cannot be said at present whether the job can be accomplished or not.

There are other channels which vessels bound to and from Shanghai may use.

Three months have elapsed since the vessel was sunk and only one vessel has touched the wreck, and this was due to misunderstanding instructions given in Hongkong. The wreck was grazed without injury being done.

Other vessels have followed the notice given and have not touched the wreck. The danger is the same as that caused by rocks.

The position of the *Peking* has been publicly announced which if observed, bearings being taken, it can be easily avoided.

In view of this the removal of the wreck is not important, only it lies in the most important pass to the Shanghai shipping, so if it can be removed it will be a convenience to navigation.

The Coast and Engineer departments having made inspection report that the expense will be very heavy and whether it can actually be accomplished or not is a question.

The Inspector-General is unwilling to stop other important work to begin this, which appears impracticable.

However, the Inspector-General instructs the Commissioner to advertise for tenders for the removal of the wreck of the s.s. *Peking*. The work will have to be done to the satisfaction of the Coast Inspector and the Engineer-in-Chief.

If tenders are made, they are to be submitted to the Inspector-General.

Dated, August 8th, 1892.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,
 26th August, 1892.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of 23rd inst. enclosing a translation, from the Taotai, of the Chinese text of the instructions from the Inspector-General of Customs to the Shanghai Commissioner, regarding the removal of the wreck of the s.s. *Peking*.

These instructions have had the careful consideration of the Committee of the Chamber and they are pleased to observe that the question of the removal of the wreck is now regarded as one of expediency rather than of principle.

Whether the removal would be an expensive affair or not the Committee are not in a position to form an opinion, they think however that that should not affect the consideration of the matter, but they feel convinced that it is perfectly feasible, and remain of the opinion, from information derived from experienced ship-masters and other nautical men, that the wreck as it at present lies is a serious danger to navigation.

The Inspector-General states that there are twenty-six feet of water above the wreck. This probably means that there is that depth over the hull, but takes no account of the iron masts, deck houses, etc., that, so far as the Committee are aware, are still standing. That only one vessel has struck the wreck during the three months, does not prove that other accidents of a serious nature may not occur at any time. That they have not, is owing to the fact that Captains who know the position of the wreck avoid it by taking a circuitous route, thus incurring unnecessary delay and expense. The Committee cannot admit that the danger is to be regarded in the same light as that caused by rocks, as it can be removed without any great difficulty. It is admitted in the dispatch under reply, that the channel is the most important one in the approach to Shanghai. I am informed that over ninety-five per cent. of the vessels coming from the South use it. It is moreover provided with a light on Bonham Island placed there for the express purpose of rendering its navigation safe at all times, and yet it is to be practically closed, and vessels told to seek some other channel.

In conclusion I beg respectfully to repeat, that in the opinion of those most interested in the safe navigation of these waters, the wreck is a serious danger and to request you to be good enough to put these views before the proper authorities and to obtain an assurance that steps will be taken by the Customs to remove at least the iron masts and deck houses, as it is not at all probable that any tenders for the work will be made by private parties as they have not the requisite appliances, all of which, the Committee are given to understand, are in the possession of the Customs.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN G. PURDON,
 Chairman, Shanghai General Chamber
 of Commerce.

J. A. LEONARD, Esq.,
 U.S. Consul-General, and
 Senior Consul.

THE CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE STORY OF A PINAFORE.

I was nine that morning. I took my father by the coat sleeve, and drew him seriously into his own study and shut the door.

"Father," I said, "I want to be honourable; you have hoped great things for me, I know, and I am more than sorry to disappoint you; still I have waited some years for this occasion and it has come at last." My father took a seat and motioned me to do the same.

"What is it, my son?" He asked anxiously.

"Well," I continued, rising and restlessly pacing the room; "I am going to be married."

There was a pause, and I then did what I knew my father would wish: I did not look at him; but I fancied I heard a suppressed groan.

"I am aware, father," I went on, "that this blow must have come upon you sooner or later, and I have felt you would put no obstacle in my way if—"

"If what, Phil?"

"If the lady in question had been all you and my mother had anticipated." I looked at my father and noticed his grief-stricken countenance.

I moved towards the window and looked out, marking even in my father's hour of affliction, how like the lilies outside were to my love.

"Will you not tell me," urged father—"who your future wife is?"

Did I not love her, was she not as beautiful as the lilies without—would she not make a wife such as any man would be proud of? And yet here I stood, fearing my father's horror when he heard the truth.

"Father," I exclaimed boldly, "she is our grocer's daughter."

"Ah!"

"But, father," I explained, resting my hand on his shoulder, for his head was buried in his hand, "there is a separate entrance—a private door. She doesn't go through the shop when she goes in and out, and when I call I enter that door too."

"Your mother, Phil,—have you told her?"

Ah! There was the rub—I was their only child, and my mother's grief would be intense.

"No, father, I own I came to you first; break it to her if you will."

"Come then," said he, "let us go together."

He led the way, and we found my mother who was in the kitchen interviewing the cook. She did not look a bit just then as if she would accept such news.

"Oh! Harold," she said to my father, "Cook wants to go."

"Well, never mind just now," said he, "come up to the dining-room—we have a little bit of news to disclose to you."

I admired the way my mother left her household duties for my father's sake, and also the very girlish way she ran upstairs. I hoped my love would be like her. It was wonderful the way she bore up, congratulating me heartily and begging to see the object of my choice that very afternoon. "Being your birthday, dear," she said, "you might have a little tea party quite alone."

I thanked her, and considering I had my parents' consent to my marriage, I went out there and then to the shop,—no, I meant the private door. When I explained my visit to Violet's mother she consented more readily than I had expected, but it annoyed me to hear her say, "Violet, you must wear a pinafore," and when the odious thing was tied on I saw a tiny blush steal over my darling's cheek. She bore it very bravely, though I was determined not to let my mother see it.

When Violet put on her pretty straw hat her mother again interrupted, and cried, "No, no, my dear, your linen sun-bonnet," and again I felt how useful it was for Violet to have a man's strong arm to rely on to protect her from these insults.

Still the sun-bonnet was tied on, and made a very pretty frame for her dark beauty. None of your pink and white dolls for me! When we were at last in the street I took her hand, and led her lovingly along, explaining to her my parents' ready consent and eagerness to receive her into our family.

"You will love my mother, I am sure," I said; "and you will learn how to keep my house from her—she is—"

"Oh! Phil," exclaimed she, dragging her hand away and rushing to a shop window, "Look at those dolls, oh! Phil, see those little blue shoes; and there's one in long clothes."

I was vexed, but I wished to humour her. "Violet," I said reproachfully—"I don't approve of your unseemly behaviour, but you may look at the dolls if you like." I could not help noticing myself what ingenuity there was displayed in some of the toys and I remained longer than I should otherwise have done.

"Come,"—I said at last—"our tea will be waiting."

"Have you a cake?" she asked, "I love them."

"Of course—but you love me best?"

"Well," thoughtfully—"I can eat cake."

"Ah! don't be frivolous," I begged, not understanding her logic—women are so difficult to understand—and then I remembered the pinafore.

"Violet," I demanded, "take off your pinafore."

"What for?" she asked wonderingly.

"I can't have my parents see such a thing, I'll put it in my pocket."

"No, I won't take it off," she cried.

"You must do as I tell you," I said.

"You are not my mother," holding down the skirt of the objectionable garment; "I won't do what you tell me."

"But, darling, I am to be your husband, and wives do as their husbands tell them."

"Then I won't; and I won't marry you."

She had often said that. I ignored the remark; she was red with anger, but I remained calm.

"I want my mother to see your sweet frock," I said. The anger died out of her pretty cheeks, she said, "Ah!" and looked thoughtful; then she twisted round and I tried to untie the bow. But I got it so knotted up that I was obliged to try and slip it over her head, and then the string caught in the frill of her sun-bonnet, and pulled it over the back of her head, and nearly choked her, so that she got very angry again, and stamped on the ground and looked so untidy, the pinafore only half off, the bonnet askew, and the ribbons pulling at her throat.

"Oh! you naughty, wicked boy," she stormed, "I'll tell mother of you;—stealing my pinafore, my best pinafore, you shan't have any currants out of the shop."

"Oh! hush, hush," I urged, "don't say shop, dear."

"I will,—shop, shop, shop;" she screamed it out loudly and the tears fell down her cheeks.

"Oh! the tea cake," I said mournfully, "it will all be cold." This remark reconciled her a little, but a lady here came up. "What is the matter, little boy?" she asked, "are you being unkind to your sister?"

I passed over the humiliating address, so eager was I to explain the truth.

"We are engaged, madam," I said; "she is to be my wife, we do not wish any help, thank you." Violet sobbed; I much feared my mother would observe the "grocery" in her. "I can't untie it," she cried.

"Let me, dear," proposed the lady, and I was annoyed to see how readily Violet accepted a stranger's assistance.

When we had stuffed the pinafore into my pocket, after the lady had passed on, we turned the corner, and I led the now quiet girl into the gate, and through the door of my home.

My mother received and kissed Violet, though I should have preferred it if Violet had been a little more reserved.

"How old are you, dear?" asked mother.

"Seven," replied Violet, and then added, "and a half."

"Oh!" said mother, "quite an old lady."

Violet smiled, and I was charmed.

"Where is the cake?" she then began, and I blushed for very shame; but mother laughed and we went into tea.

After Violet had been given two cushions, to make her high enough for the table, she started at once on the cake and split her tea on the "sweet frock!" My mother was concerned and Violet said, "Well, if I'd had my pinafore I wouldn't have done it."

I gave her a severe look, and mother failed to understand the remark. A table napkin was tucked under her chin, and all went on well again. Suddenly Violet fixed her eyes on the tin of jam. I pushed it towards her and she caught it up in her hand and began spelling out the name.

"M-o-i-r—Oh! Phil, you're nasty, you don't buy our jam, our jam is the best, Smith's best home-made jam; it's the best, Phil, truly it is."

I lost my appetite then; what would my mother think? I glanced at her but she was looking for the kettle-holder on the floor.

"It isn't really home-made you know," Violet explained, "only father says it sounds better." Mother really did look shocked then, she looked hard at Violet and then at me.

"We'll play tennis after tea," I said, to change the conversation.

"Oh! no," protested my love, "let's play shops." Here mother left us, and I scolded Violet seriously.

"Why did you mention the pinafore?" I cried: "You are a naughty girl."

"I'm not, it's you who's naughty."

"Your grammar is all wrong," I said.

"It is not; I go to school, and you don't."

"I do, dear," I said, correcting her; "I go to Elmsere College for young gentlemen."

I wished to astound her but she only said "Give me the jam spoon to lick."

My father came home about half-past six, just when Violet was looking her worst. I was so distressed, and to make it worse he noticed my bulgy pocket, and asked the reason, whereupon Violet cried, "It's my pinafore;" and a whole lot of worrying questions followed. Then a maid came to escort Violet home. I had intended to do so myself, but as I had to give way, I was merely going to kiss her, when she flew into a passion,—women only have to turn on the tap and a passion comes at a moment's notice—and refused to go home. She got into a corner and there cried, while mother coaxed, and I sat on a hall chair crushed and disappointed. It was no use, the maid Jane at last came forward, said "Oh! ma'm, it ain't any good, she's a rare naughty girl," and gave my delicate love a sharp slap, and pulled her howling out of the house.

Long into the night I too wept bitterly, but on the morning I again visited by father's study and explained that I was about to break off the match. My mother took away the pinafore, had it washed and sent it in a neat little parcel to my former love's house. I am now merely on a nodding acquaintance with Miss Violet Smith, and I think my mother is glad I am still a bachelor.

SPORTING.

With the near approach of the 1st of September, the attendance at the rails and the numbers of ponies on the Course each morning increase, and on Thursday next, the official "opening of the Ball," we shall no doubt see once more the many well-known faces, for although the grass course is not opened until the 1st, the "early division" commenced operation on the 15th instant, and we should say, speaking off the Book, that there are already at least fifty ponies on the Course, in regular exercise. The first to put in an appearance in the very early morning, 3 o'clock, are *Royalist* and his stable companions, *Bold Heart*, *Au Revoir*, *Rival*, *Enthusiast*, etc., and report

has it that they have all summered well. The Leviathan stable has been reduced to about a dozen; *Hero*, *Zephyr*, *Hollyhock*, *Mighty*, *Lightning*, *Thunderbolt*, *Primrose*, *Comus*, *Hohenzollern*, and a griffin or two. Taking these ponies in a bunch we can hardly say that the result of the vacation is satisfactory; they seem to have a "tired" appearance about them, and do not relish their morning exercise as they should do. *Hero* is decidedly on the "small side," *Lightning* and *Zephyr*, 1st and 2nd in the Pari-mutuel last meeting, will have to "brace up" considerably before they can repeat such a performance; the former is decidedly "under suspicion" and the latter does not seem to have got back to his old form; the rest of the string though looking "fine" will no doubt "twirl on" as the weather gets cooler. At the moment the veteran *Hollyhock* seems to have the most "breezy" style of going.

Great changes however will take place between now and when the question is put to them in November, and I hope that, with others, this stable will make a good bid for the classic events which at present seem more or less at the mercy of Mr. Buxey, who holds a very strong hand indeed for pretty well all distances, for in addition to the unbeaten *Royalist* and those trained with him, we must not forget *Home Guard* and *Royalty*, who are both in fine condition and looking as well as they ever did. Blue and silver, although they did not "fill the Bill" last meeting, only being credited with the Consolation, bid fair to render a better account of themselves in November. So far I have seen *Talisman*, *Merry Thought*, *Vagrant*, *Flatcatcher*, all looking in the pink of condition for the time of year, and if the Southern jock is in the saddle on race day, that well known "rush" of *Vagrant's* will take a lot of staving off. Mr. Ring up to date has shown prominently in the training, his last year's stud being represented by the half-milers *Orange Peel* and *Filon*, the Hack-staker *Guiding Star*, *Katzenjammer*, and the kept-over *Bouton D'or*, all the picture of health, and with coats shining like "the flowers that bloom in the Spring Tra-la-la." *Guiding Star* and *Katzenjammer* have done most justice to themselves during the recess: the former seems to have grown somewhat, and if his heart has only increased in the same ratio, we may yet be able to call him a race horse, but that his name will ever figure in History we very much doubt. In addition to the above mentioned, Mr. Ring has about half a dozen griffins in training, fine big ponies and "likely." These I hope to refer to later on. The Ocean-Greyhound, *Majestic*, is in his old form, and with a wet course is well nigh certain to claim the Judge's attention, but on hard ground he is hardly a safe investment, and although he did romp home for the *Criteria* last meeting, beating *Hero*, as fine a pony as ever carried a saddle, we must not forget that the then unbeaten *Skewbald* was far from "fit." Of the smaller fry I have noticed *Boreas*, that "rogue of the deepest dye" who instead of improving under the gentle treatment he has had seems to have developed more temper. The evergreen *Noirmont* as usual has turned up the picture of robust health, and as before seems to be full of "liberty." *Black Leaf* has never regained his griffin form, and we very much doubt if he ever will. *Disposit* has not summered wisely, but top, well, and I am sorry for his sporting owners; it will not surprise me if the big chestnut is absent from the list of the starters next meeting. *Kobold* and his enthusiastic owner are both "coming on;" the latter I hear will shortly take his departure for Canton. More's the pity. *Bos*, *Bovril* and *Bloater*, have all the appearance of providing their owner with fun for their money. Of last year's subscription griffins I have noticed *Koh-I-nor*, *Osprey*, *Hats Off*, *Chippewa*, *Dominie*, *Gator*, have all been kept over, six out of twenty-five which is

decidedly not a bad record. We are glad to notice that our genial Clerk of the Course is well to the fore with his advertisement for subscription griffins for this meeting, and we trust his scheme will again meet with the same success, for in these hard times without subscription griffins many of those fond of a quiet "bit-o'-racing" would have to "stand down." As yet the news from the North with regard to the quantity and quality of the griffins to arrive is very meagre, but we hope that sufficient big animals will arrive to meet requirements, and that if the subscription list fills those bought may "stand over more ground" and be bigger-boned than the last lot were, as we then have a chance of using them between the shafts or in the country.

As regards the "kept over" griffins there are some very promising recruits for "Maiden" honours, but it is too early yet to report upon them. Since writing the foregoing I have just heard the *Bold Heart* had a severe attack of colic on Saturday night, and is still in a bad way; this is a very severe blow to the Blue and White Stripes, as he would be a very strong favourite for the Leger should anything happen to the crack *Royalist*.

DAYBREAK.

A MISSIONARY RECRUIT.

The missionaries of the London Missionary Society at Hankow are to be warmly congratulated on the appointment of Mr. S. Lavington Hart, D. Sc., as a fellow worker to that important station. In this crisis of China's fate it is well that men of Dr. Hart's scientific attainments, as well as deep religious convictions, should find their way into the missionary staff. The following brief notice of Dr. Hart, which appeared in the *Chronicle of the London Missionary Society*, Dec., 1891, will be read with interest by many even in China. It is evidently written by a well-known friend, and reads thus:—

DR. S. LAVINGTON HART.

It will be interesting to all friends of the London Missionary Society to know a little more of so distinguished a recruit to its army of workers abroad as Dr. S. L. Hart than can be conveyed by the bare statement of his titles and profession, and in Cambridge we are not a little jealous that those who are at a distance should realise how large the immediate sacrifice is, which he has determined to make, in order to be free for the new work to which he is called, and how confident our hope that the power, which we have seen day by day in his thought, his teaching, and his life may work even more good in China than it has done in Cambridge.

Few men have entered the mission-field in the service of any society with such a brilliant academic record. Certainly in recent years Cambridge has sent no one who had attained to anything like the same distinction. He was educated first in Paris, and afterwards at Mill Hill, entering St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1877, where, in 1879, he was elected to a Foundation Scholarship. In 1880 he was placed in the First Class of the Natural Sciences Tripos, which was, I believe, a considerably more severe examination than the first part of the two into which the Tripos has since been divided. Meanwhile in the University of London he had won the first place in Honours in Matriculation (1877) with the Scholarship, the Medal for Physics in the Intermediate in Science (1878), the Scholarship for the same subject in the Final B.Sc. (1879), and in 1881 he obtained the coveted honour of the degree of Doctor of Science, mainly on the ground of original work in electricity. In the winter of the same year he was appointed University Extension Lecturer at Nottingham, and his teaching was successful in a marked degree, as in the subsequent examination the candidates attained an

unusually high standard. This fact, together with a Dissertation on Electrical Contact, which was especially commended by Sir William Thomson, secured him a Fellowship at his College in 1883, and an appointment on its staff as a full lecturer in the following year; soon after he was recognised by the Senate of the University of Cambridge as a teacher in Physics for its medical degrees.

But all this, and more, is a very small part of what Dr. Hart's name means to those who know him, or know any part of his work, though it is a great deal more than those who met him by chance could ever imagine from his rare modesty and gentleness of bearing. It would be impossible to enumerate the different kinds of religious and philanthropic activity in which he has been incessantly engaged. To mention only the chief: the Working Men's Mission and Institute in Castle End, a very poor and degraded district of Cambridge, found in him one of its most devoted supporters; in all its branches, whether on Sundays or in the week, his help was indispensable and given unsparingly. Every one of his own large class, and a great many more, he knew intimately, and there was hardly a trouble affecting any member of the school in which his help was not sooner or later invoked. In Victoria Road Congregational Church he will be sorely missed. For several years he acted as its voluntary organist, and this was only one form of the loyal support which, conjoined with that of others, helped to make a struggling mission into a flourishing church.

I do not know whether any one outside Cambridge can estimate the strength of the attraction which the place itself offers to those who have any kind of liking for advanced study, much more to those who have proved their capacity for it. For such a man it seems hard to imagine a happier life than one spent in congenial teaching, with all the opportunities for research and the social influence which are offered by a permanent post in the University. It would not be easy to count the number of men who leave Cambridge every year bitterly disappointed because work of this kind has been beyond their reach. It is such a position of growing dignity and comfort that Dr. Hart has "put to the hazard, for the sake of a people whom he has never seen." It is our earnest hope that before long he may be joined by other members of a society which he helped to found, the Cambridge University Auxiliary. Which of them would have so much to sacrifice to the call?

These few facts are all that can be written. Those who read them may divine something of the life that is beneath them. It has fallen to me at times to share a part of Dr. Hart's work, and I have often listened to his teaching of the things that lie nearest to him, and as often realised its power. Dr. Hart will go to China followed by such a stream of gratitude, of affection, of reverence from a hundred hearts, as it is given to few men to win from even one.

R. S. C.

THE BENGLOE AT THE HIESHANS.

The following report of the *Bengloe*, furnished by Capt. Farquhar, her commander, appears in the *Daily Press* of the 24th instant:—The *Bengloe* left Moji with a cargo of coals on the 14th and having on board one European passenger, Mrs. Lyons. With a moderate breeze and a southerly swell all went well till the 17th, when a stiff gale and heavy south-easterly sea, with wind backing to the eastward, were experienced. At 11.30 a.m. the ship took several very heavy rolls, shifting the cargo to starboard and throwing her on her beam ends. The engines were immediately slowed down and the trysail and jib were taken in, while the vessel's head was hauled

to S.E. All hands were set to trimming the coal in the holds and bunkers. With a list of 28 degrees which submerged the deck 18 inches on the lee side, this was no light task. About 3 p.m. a tremendous sea swept over the ship, filling the engine room and stoke-hold bilges (on lee side) about 5 feet above flooring plates, and with the heavy rolling and pressure of water in the bilges a considerable part of the flooring was burst up and the felting washed off the main boilers, and it was deemed necessary to cut the auxiliary pump suction pipe and reset it into the lee bilge to try and reduce the water. This sea also carried away the No. 3 boat, the gangway ladder, teak rails, the harness cask, and everything moveable on the starboard side of the deck. At 5 p.m., being unable to get the ship trimmed, a start was made to jettison the coal out of the starboard bunkers. On till 9 p.m. heavy seas washed over the deck casing of the engine department, bursting in the donkey house door and increasing the water in the bilges to the extent of washing the asphalts off the starboard wing furnaces. At 9 p.m., at which time the ship became somewhat steadier, the pumps were unable to reduce the water in the bilges, and through the rolling of the ship and the excessive list it was with much difficulty 40 lbs. of steam could be maintained to work the engines at quarter speed. At 11.30 p.m. the ship was hove-to, heading S.W., all hands (including the lady passenger, who worked with perfect composure and with an energy which the others could but emulate) working in the holds and jettisoning the coals out of the bunkers until 1.30 a.m. on the 18th. At 6.30 a.m. in 30 fathoms of water, the engines were stopped and fires cleaned, and at 7.55 the vessel made slowly for Hieshan Islands, the crew continuing the jettisoning of the cargo. At half-past twelve she anchored in the North-west Bay of Sha-ho Islands with a list to starboard of 26 degrees. The deck hands continued all day trimming the coals, and the following morning an endeavour was made to arrange with the islanders to work in the vessel, but seeing the heavy list they were evidently afraid and the negotiations fell through. At half-past five the crew refused to work any longer having had a continuous spell of some 30 hours, and being tired and worn out. Next day's negotiations with the natives were more successful and fourteen were employed, who worked to such advantage that by 5 p.m. the ship was sufficiently upright to proceed with safety. The anchor was weighed, and without further misadventure Hongkong was reached last night.

NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

Shên-pao.

It is reported that there is a popular uprising in Tungsh'eng Hsien, Hupeh. As yet we have not received particulars as to what were the causes of this outbreak, but it is a notorious fact that the people of this district are by no means good and peaceful citizens. They are very fierce, and have violent temperaments and are in the habit of disregarding any legislation that is in the least disagreeable to them, and they have been known to give expression to their violent nature in very forcible ways. As reported to us by a friend who had just passed the place where the rebellious people are encamped, the rebels have taken a position on a range of mountains. In the camps of the rebels a large flag is noticed, upon which is written the name of the leader, Wan, together with his self-created titles. He styles himself as being a "Senior Guardian of the Hair Apparent and former Viceroy of the Two Kiang." Besides this there is also an inscription, which reads, "The officials have forced the people to rebel, so there is

no help for it." The district forces have encountered the rebels, but owing to the inferiority in numbers they were repulsed. The Viceroy, H.E. Chang Chih-tung, having been apprised of the news has despatched soldiers to the scene of the disturbance, and it will not be long before we shall hear that the uprising has been quelled.

Hupao.

Shêng Taotai was to come down south and pay a visit to his native place before assuming the arduous offices of his present post, but owing to the urgent need of raising a subscription for the relief of the people in the calamitous districts up north, H.E. Shêng was instructed to take over the seal of office sooner than was expected. The Taotai has always shown great energy in undertakings of this kind, hence he is again placed at the head of the department for the collection of this much needed subscription.

The Governor of Kuangtung contemplates shutting up all the opium dens, closing the gambling stalls, and prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets.

It is rumoured that a party of several hundred men from the Wu villages Lien-pingchow, attempted to make a raid upon the soldiers' camp one night last month. The result of the nocturnal expedition was a total failure for the Wu people. Before they had proceeded for the soldiers discovered the plot, and forthwith made preparations to accord them a warm reception. The villagers were of course repulsed with the loss of a dozen men.

Lady Li when in life was in the habit of carrying on charitable undertakings and hosts of people have received from her ladyship's hand assistance and help. Hence it is no wonder that her demise was mourned by all. To show how she was loved by the poor to whom she was a constant and kind friend, the female portion of the people of the 18th sub-district have presented umbrellas and other things to the memory of the great lady.

During the last thunderstorm a mast on one of the junks above the Kinleeyuen Wharf was struck by lightning. A house inside the city was also struck.

There are some merchants who are trying to run a line of steam launches between this port and Yangchow by way of the canals. The launches will go from here to Soochow, thence to Chinkiang crossing the Yangtze there, and enter the canal again and proceed to Yangchow and upwards. It is not known whether the enterprise will or will not receive the sanction of the authorities, but it is quite certain that most strenuous opposition will be met with from the thousands of boating people, who make their living by carrying passengers in these places.

A band of low actors are engaged in giving lewd and demoralising performances in a tea-shop on the Seward Road Extension every night. These performances are of the vilest character and are calculated to demoralise and poison the minds of young people and are prohibited by law. Hundreds of people, male and female, flock there every night, and it is apparent much harm must result from attending them. It would be well for the Municipal Council to take measures to prohibit these performances, for they cannot help having a bad influence upon the public.

Shên-pao.

The case of matricide which occurred in a town a short distance from Soochow some time ago, has been engaging the attention of the authorities, and its settlement is near at hand. In a couple of days the unnatural son will receive the full measure of the punishment which the law of the country prescribes for such a crime. It is said the murderer has been attempting to take his own life by refusing food, and has been spending his days in prison in

wailing and copious weeping. Owing to this fact, the authorities will expedite the punishment to an earlier date.

The decapitation of the leader of the Tehhuh Hsien disturbances last year took place on the 22nd instant. Thousands of spectators crowded the streets to witness the rebel chieftain, as he was on his way to the execution ground. This formidable brigand is described as being a man of somewhere over thirty years of age, and of a short stature, but having a very fierce look. The manner of the chief while he was being conveyed to the execution ground was most defiant. He betrayed no emotion and not the slightest sign of fear was visible on his face, and it was noticed that he cursed and swore most vehemently all the time. The head of the chief is now hung up on a pole, and exposed to public view.

The Mixed Court Magistrate is sick and has obtained a month's leave to go to Ch'angchow where he will seek medical treatment. During the absence of Mr. Tsai a substitute, Mr. Sung, will act in his place.

H.E. Teh, Treasurer of Anhui, left this port on Sunday by the Hsin-yi.

We are advised that the Hupeh disturbance has been quelled without a single conflict between those who had raised the standard of rebellion and the Imperial troops. On hearing of the approach of the viceregal troops the Tungsheng Hsien rebels thought it wise to disband, and let each one go wherever he thought safe for himself. Accordingly the would-be rebels all fled to quarters unknown. A military friend just returned from that locality has kindly handed us a fictitious proclamation. This heavy document is a great enigma. It is written in poor style, and is nothing but a conglomeration of unmeaning phrases, beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals, but, no doubt conveys a good deal to those who can decipher it. As far as could be made out, it seems to point out, that ten great and direful calamities threaten the country, during the visitation of which, plagues, dragons, serpents and beasts will infest the land, and the war drums will simultaneously peal forth their doleful sound. In confirmation of these ominous prophecies, it goes on to cite the predictions of the great strategist

諸葛亮

who predicted that in a future dynasty the rivers should flow with blood and the bones of the dead should be piled up in heaps like mountains. To continue, it goes on further to say that only those who act according to the precepts of Confucius will escape these calamities. It then mentions a certain Li family, which has been known to practice benevolence; this family, it says, shall survive and their posterity shall ever be prosperous.

Hupao.

Crowds of people from the inundated districts up North have commenced their invasion upon Tientsin, where they expect to find relief given them. The aspect of the distressed people shows plainly that they have suffered much, and the pangs of hunger are clearly visible in their faces. Many of these wretched people are selling their children in order to get the wherewithal to buy food. A man and his wife were seen the other day to be sticking a card on their child, advertising that the lad was for sale. Upon being asked why they wished to sell their child, this touching but practical reply was elicited from the father. He said, "I am by no means willing to sell my child, but hunger has forced me to do it. My wife and my children have been for days without food. By selling my boy I shall obtain money to get food, and my son will be taken care of and fed by those who can feed him." A bystander on hearing this was greatly touched, and gave the couple 3,000 cash to buy food and advised them not to part with their young one.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'s SUMMARY CIVIL COURT

Shanghai, 30th August.

Before G. JAMIESON, Esq.,

Acting Chief Justice.

PORTER v. RICHIE.

Mrs. V. Porter, summoned Miss Clara Richie for \$80, for board and lodging from 1st to 21st August.

Defendant, in reply to his Lordship, said she admitted on indebtedness of \$69.93 for board and lodging.

Plaintiff said she claimed for 21 days' board and lodging at \$100 a month, and \$10 for money paid for defendant's dress.

Defendant—I admit I owe \$10 for dress, and \$69.93 for board and lodging.

His Lordship—Well, it comes to the same thing.

Defendant—But she asks it for board and lodging.

His Lordship—Well, why don't you pay her?

Defendant—Because I have to wait till the first of the month. In this letter she wrote me she said she would wait. I don't know why she won't wait. I wrote a letter dated 25th August promising to pay.

His Lordship (after looking at the letter, and addressing the Plaintiff)—In this letter you say you will wait till 1st September; you have changed your mind?

Plaintiff—Yes, I have changed my mind.

His Lordship—Well there is no reason why you should not. (To the Defendant), When can you pay this amount for certain?

Defendant—I don't think I can pay all the amount, because I have been very sick. If I have the money I expect on the first of the month, I will give her some.

His Lordship—I shall give judgment for the amount with \$3 costs. You will get two or three days to pay, and then, if you don't, she can get an order against your possessions.

Defendant—If I have the money I will pay her, but if I haven't I will give all I can.

The parties then left.

H.B.M.'s POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 31st August.

Before G. M. H. PLAYFAIR, Esq.,

Police Magistrate.

R. v. COLL, AND EADE.

Harry Coll, and Ernest Eade, seamen belonging to the *Strathdee*, were charged with being drunk and disorderly in the Broadway, and assaulting a Sikh constable on Tuesday night.

Evidence was given that the accused were drunk and disorderly outside "The Travellers" public house, and that when the constable interfered they fell upon him and taking away his baton struck him twice on the head.

His Worship sentenced them to five days' hard labour.

R. v. WOOD.

George Wood, seaman belonging to the *Hounslow*, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Broadway on Tuesday night.

Police Constable Wells, said that the accused who was drunk, refused to go away from "The Travellers," and tried to get through the window.

His Worship sentenced him to a day's imprisonment, in default of paying a fine of \$1.

"HE WANTED TO SEE THE WHEELS GO ROUND."

There was once a bright baby boy who loved to examine the internal structure of his uncle's watch in order, as he remarked, that

he might "see the wheels go round." Smart and inquiring fellow! Some day he may make a watch that will keep better time than those which are made to sell and can with difficulty keep up with the days of the week, to say nothing of hours and minutes.

But for a hundred persons who know how a watch is constructed how many know what kind of "works" are inside their own bodies? Not one. Now the heart is the human pendulum. Sometimes it beats too fast and sometimes too slow. What makes it act in that way? Can you tell? Probably not. When its irregularity frightens you, you see "a doctor." Why don't you study up the subject yourself; and learn as much about it as any locomotive driver is bound to know about his engine? Can't? Yes you can.

Look here, for instance. A man writes thus: "My heart would throb and beat as if it might jump out of its place." The "wheels" were going much too rapidly within his body. He was "gaining time" at a fearful rate, and when that happens a man nears his death faster than it is pleasant to think of. What was wrong with the machinery? Suppose we look into it and try to find out.

He says that up to April, 1890, he had always enjoyed good health. At that date he had an attack of influenza, or the "grip." This left him in a weak condition, as it commonly does. One morning, in the following July, he found a great patch of eruption, resembling ringworm, covering his thighs, which gradually spread until it covered the abdomen and all the lower part of his body. After this his appetite failed, and the natural and necessary act of eating caused him great pain in the chest. He adds: "The wind rolled around my chest and drove all the blood into my head."

No doubt he describes the sensation correctly, but the fact probably was that there was too little blood in his head rather than too much, and the wind had nothing to do with it. His system was underfed through the disease, and his bodily machine was running too fast from very weakness, not from surplus power; just as a ship rolls and tumbles about on the sea from lack of ballast. "I would go into a great heat," he says, "and the pain and dizziness were so bad that I feared I should fall down in a fit. At one time my hands and feet were cold and clammy, and at other times they would burn as if stung with nettles. For over three months I continued like this, getting weaker and weaker every day."

Certainly, what else could be expected "Feeling now very anxious," he proceeds to say, "I saw a doctor, who gave me medicines and embrocations, but they were of no use, and I got worse. In August, 1890, it was I read in the *Freeman's Journal* about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and thought it might possibly help me. I procured a bottle from the Medical Hall, Ballinamore, and to my surprise after taking it I was much better. Further use of the Syrup caused the eruption, or rash, to disappear, and my food began to relish. I could soon eat anything. I was completely cured and was able to work again. I thank God that Seigel's Syrup was made known to me, and I am wishful to inform the public of its excellence so other poor sufferers may try it."

(Signed) William O'Hara, Lannanariengh, Bawnboy, Crough, County Cavan, Ireland. 5th June, 1891.

Mr. O'Hara is a farmer, and is well-known and respected in his district. The ailment he describes was indigestion and dyspepsia, which produced the palpitation of the heart by the pressure against it of the stomach; the latter being inflated with gas generated by the fermented food. The poison from the same source also entered the blood and threw the brain and nervous system into disorder, thus assisting the general collapse. When Seigel's Syrup had expelled the poison, and set the digestive machinery once more in motion, strength returned as a matter of course, and the heart did its duty regularly and with its natural power. Had Mr. O'Hara understood that all his various aches and pain had one and the same origin he would have been less disconcerted.

The inference seems to be that there is nothing like Mother Seigel's Syrup to make the human clock keep time and to repair it when out of order.

(2) 2, 9 & 16ss 37

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Surat*, for London—Mr. C. Schlee. For Hongkong—Messrs. H. P. Wadman, Fu Taiyan and family, Cho and servant.

Per str. *Glenavon*, for London—Mr. James Loang.

Per str. *Melbourne*, for Japan—Mr. and Mrs. Church, Messrs. W. Whitfield, Rangel, J. D. Woodford, Xavier.

Per str. *Yokohama Maru*, for Kobe—Miss Bardsley, Mrs. Stott, Miss Dr. E. F. Swinney, Messrs. S. Tanaka and C. Overbeck. For Yokohama—Messrs. B. E. Hurston, H. F. Bryan and W. T. Walkers.

Per str. *Poyang*, for Chinkiang—Rev. and Mrs. S. I. Woodbridge and family. For Hankow—Rev. H. Sowerby.

Per str. *Empress of India*, for Hongkong—Dr. Burton.

Per str. *Fungshun*, for Chefoo—Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler. For Tientsin—Rev. and Mrs. Atwater and child, Miss Andrews, Messrs. R. A. Cousins and Judd.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, for Wuhu—Dr. Curtis. For Hankow—Mrs. Sowerby and 4 children.

Per str. *Haeting*, for Tientsin—Mr. Chap-sal and servant.

Per str. *Tungchow*, for Chefoo—Mr. Wade Gardner's 3 children, and governess, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Dudgeon, child and amah, Mrs. Coutts. For Tientsin—Mr. Demante.

Per str. *Satsuma Maru*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Telge, child and European nurse and Mr. K. S. Yan. For Jinsen—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Marshall. For Vladivostok—Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McEuen, Messrs. C. W. Baird and J. H. McClellan.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Ningpo—Mr. J. M. Seddon.

Per str. *El Dorado*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Gales, 3 children and governess, Misses Clark and Algar, Mrs. McMichael and child.

Per str. *Yuenoo*, for Hankow—Mr. D. Campbell.

Per str. *Palamed*, for Foochow—Mr. Macoun. For Hongkong—Mr. P. O. Brossman. For London—Messrs. Grimshaw and H. Newell.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, for Hankow—Rev. J. A. Ingle.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Mr. Schiller.

Per str. *Haechang*, for Wenchow—Mr. H. A. Collins.

Per str. *Hsingfung*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Macleod, 3 children and governess.

Per str. *Kwanglee*, for Hongkong—Mr. C. H. Kacker.

Per str. *Fooksang*, for Hongkong—Mr. P. Maynard.

Per str. *Tatung*, for Kiukiang—Rev. F. Mengnot. For Wuhu—Rev. Ledree. For Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Slade.

Per str. *Tehhsing* for Wuhu—Mr. T. W. Laidler, Misses (2) and Master Laidler.

Per str. *Hsingfung*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Russell, daughter and governess.

Per str. *Pechili*, for Chefoo—Mr. J. D. Clark.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Melbourne*, from Marseilles for Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Caputo, Miss Pichon, Messrs. Chapal and Demante. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Shapiera, Mrs. Ofugi, Messrs. Cocker, Woo, Tavares, Walker. For Japan—H. E. Tonahassi, wife and child, Miss Réal, Mrs. Leroy, Mr. and Misses (2) Sommers, Mr. and Mrs. Mecs, Mr. and Mrs. Gueyrand, 4 children and amah, l'Abbe Maury, Lieut. Milhau, Messrs. Richardson, Bruyn, Huggett, Howkiang, Yossi, Argi, Veaux, Tcheku.

Per str. *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, &c.—Misses Andrews and Read, Rev. and Mrs. Atwater and family, Mrs. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Dodwell, Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Rev. K. A. Cobbold, Major Bennet, Capt. Carnegie and Dumbleton, Col. Judd,

Rev. S. I. Woodbridge, wife and 5 children, Messrs. Arthur, Baxter, R. A. Poussens, J. H. Doran, G. Leslie, G. Meriwether, O. Morhurst, B. A. Shaen and van Buren.

Per str. *Saskio Maru*, from Japan—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Reding, 3 children and European maid, Mr. and Mrs. H. von Meyeren, and child, Mrs. Boone, and 3 children, Mrs. Clifton, and daughter, Mrs. Laisun, Misses Dodson, Tsang, Mann, A. Moore, L. Moore, and Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Teichert, and child, Mrs. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Hok-an, Mrs. Murase, Miss Dr. Gale, Messrs. W. Dobie, Williamson, Bidwell, A. H. Brook, Bowness, and Uyeno.

Per str. *Yangtze*, from Japan for Shanghai—Mrs. Eñire de Baillie and 1 child, Mr. and Mrs. Button, Miss Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Hunnex and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Drummond, Miss Lattimore, Miss Vaughan, Messrs. Rosenzweig, Vasile, Andre Lanacop ulo, Philippe, Malherle Sr., Malherle, Jr. Crozier, Baillie, Ichikawa. For Europe etc.—Mrs. Salabille, Messrs. Blanchard, Kwan Run, Kwong Che Kwong, Cogan, Drentel, Roza, Hamado and Martinengo.

Per str. *Hainan*, from Nagasaki—Mr. Reeves.

Per str. *Yuenwo*, from Hankow—Paymaster Robertson, R. N.

Per str. *Hsinyü*, from Tientsin via Chefoo—Miss Anderson; Rev. J. Macgowan and Mr. Kit Foo.

Per str. *Taiwo*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Graham, nurse and child and Mr. O. E. M. Büncse.

Per str. *Tungchow*, from Tientsin via Chefoo—Dr. Curtiss, Messrs. McFarlane and Stuebel.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Mrs. Nazer and child and Mr. Schiller.

Per str. *Tatung*, from Hankow—Mrs. Jellison with family, Messrs. Petchanoff and Jellison.

Per str. *Feiching*, from Tientsin via Chefoo—Rev. Wad Jasio.

Per str. *Kiangkuan*, from Hankow—Messrs. Carmichael and Tompkinson.

Per str. *Choysonj*, from Hongkong—Messrs. Joogo and Marshall.

Per str. *Fooksang*, from Swatow via Amoy—Mr. Howard, Jr.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. J. A. Ballard.

Per str. *Sual*, from Hankow—Mr. H. Hünerfauth.

Per str. *Chungking*, from Tientsin—Mrs. Inman, nurse and infant, Messrs. Fox and Marr Henderson.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Ningpo—Archdeacon and Mrs. Moule, Miss Moule, Rev. W. S. Moule, Messrs. A. J. H. and W. H. Moule.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. Emens and 3 children.

Per str. *Hsinfung*, from Tientsin via Chefoo—Mrs. Reeks and Mrs. Brown.

Per str. *Wuchang*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Misses Silverthorne, Harris, Swallow and Waller and Mr. Baur.

Per str. *Ngankin*, from Hankow—Mrs. and Miss Gardner, Col. Elliston and Mr. Gordon. From Kiukiang—Mr. Loozitten. From Wuhu—Mrs. Knapp. From Chinkiang—Father Mariotte.

Per str. *Paohua*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Johns and child, and Mr. Longden.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.	Hygrometer at 9 A.M.				Thermometer in shade.		Initials.
	9 A.M.	Attracted Therm.		Force.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Auto.	Max.	Min.	
Aug 27	29.89	82.0	S.	2	81.5	77.5	89.0	75.0	B.	
28	29.55	84.0	S.S.E.	3	84.0	78.5	89.0	76.5	C.	
29	29.85	85.0	S.	4	84.5	79.0	89.5	79.0	B.	
30	29.90	86.0	S.	3	85.5	80.5	92.0	79.0	B.	
31	29.94	85.0	S.	2	84.5	80.0	92.0	79.0	B.	
Sept 1	29.81	86.0	S.	2	85.5	80.0	92.0	78.5	B.	
2	29.76	85.0	S.	3	84.5	80.0	92.0	79.0	B.	

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

Advertisements.

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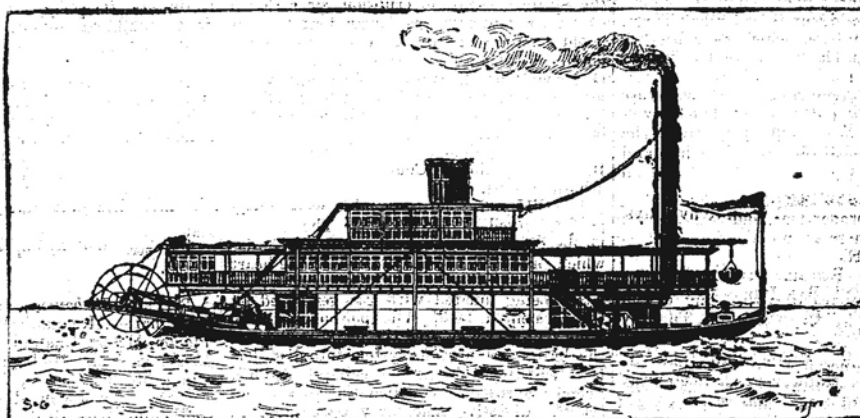
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31dc-92 68

8th January, 1892

YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation, and of these Messrs. Yarrow have constructed a large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.

Vessels on this system are constructed, when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.

Messrs. Yarrow lately built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service on the Amazon.

They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby the costly and difficult process of rivetting up and launching.

For full particulars apply to

YARROW & CO., Shipbuilders,

POPLAR, LONDON.

14jy-93 74

8th May, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 1st September, 1892.

PIECE GOODS.—The market shows no very material change from its position last week, in fact it is rather difficult to dissect the business for the fortnight—many sales which actually took place before the last mail left only quite recently appearing. There is a quiet but steady demand still for the lower weights of *Grey Shirtings* for the North, but the enquiry for the nearer markets is dull at the moment, as shown by the weak prices paid at auction. An attempt has been made again to raise a scare with regard to the state of the country in the neighbourhood of TIENTSIN, but there is little, if any, foundation in the rumours that are being spread, or at least they are not borne out by the action of the dealers, who continue to clear goods promptly for that market, and the bulk of the recent purchases are destined there. There is nothing doing at the moment for *Szechuen*, nor the river generally, the country people being busy with their harvests, which will occupy them probably for the next few weeks. Meanwhile the dealers here are cautiously placing indents for next year, but apparently they are not getting on very fast, and what has been done in plain goods appears to be almost entirely confined to old and favorite chops for which a regular demand has been established. At present it looks very unlikely that the indent business this year will be any way near to that done for the present season, in fact a well-known dealer, who is always largely interested in the indent trade, gives it as his opinion that it will not amount to much more than 20 per cent. of last year! For *Fancy Goods*, however, it promises to be different, for the natives seem to have started in in earnest this week and a very considerable business has been put through.

The **MANCHESTER** market, assisted by orders for India which have commenced to come in, is decidedly steadier and manufacturers who have obtained a few to go on with are quoting higher prices, but it certainly looks very doubtful whether there will be any response from this side.

The lull in the demand for *Indian Yarns* is rapidly having a weakening effect on this market, and holders have already shown their anxiety by accepting lower prices in the endeavour to force off their stocks. It is to be hoped that this will not result in a scare, and a consequent smashing of rates, a state of things that only a continuance of the strong market in *Bombay* seems likely to avert however.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs. Further sales are reported this week amounting to between 40 and 50,000 pieces, but they seem to have been made principally in the earlier part of the interval. The following are the quotations:—*Red Lion* Tls. 1.38; *Single Feather* Tls. 1.40; *Blue Dog* Tls. 1.47; *Red 2 Lion and Flag*, *Red Rhinoceros* and *Red Cormorant* Tls. 1.47; *Silver Lion and Arrow* and *Red Vase* Tls. 1.50; *Blue ditto* Tls. 1.52; *Silver Castle* Tls. 1.56; *Green Unicorn* Tls. 1.72; *Dewhurst Eagle* Tls. 1.87 and *ditto XX* Tls. 1.89. Prices keep steady for the chops that are wanted for the North, but at auction the goods that usually go to the river and local markets are weaker. Further indents have been entered this week, including some of the usual auction chops it is said, and *Black Tea Caddy* at Tls. 1.34 and *Red ditto* at Tls. 1.64, amongst others.

Eight Weights.—A sale of 2,100 pieces *Blue Dog* 5/6-lbs. at Tl. 0.78 is the only transaction mentioned privately. None but the 7-lb. makes have appeared at auction again and prices are rather weaker.

Heavy Weights.—Only a few sales are reported in spot cargo and include *Water Goat* No. 1009 at Tls. 1.80, *Boy and Tiger* at Tls. 2.07 and *Green Dog* 11-lbs. at Tls. 2.12. The market drags and the regular auction chops continue to decline. A few more indents have been booked. The chop referred to last week should have been *Seven Boy*.

12-lbs., 36-inch.—No particulars of any business done this week have been published, but it is rumoured that some of the finer makes have been contracted for. Common are weak at auction.

White Shirtings.—Business is not very extensive yet, but sales mentioned amount to about 10,000 pieces, and include:—*Red Two Stag* Tls. 1.68; *Green Cock* Tls. 1.62; *Horse Head* Tls. 1.65 and *Blue Cock* Tls. 1.83. At auction 64-reeds are down nearly a candareen, but 72-reeds are slightly firmer. Fine goods continue to go off well.

T. Cloths.—There is only a very moderate enquiry and but few sales reported, namely—*Red Stag* Tls. 1.16, *Red Dragon* Tls. 1.16½ and *Horse Head* Tls. 1.27. Prices are weaker at the public sales for both makes.

Flowers.—A sale of 600 pieces 7-lbs. *Flower* is reported at Tls. 1.12. Market quiet.

Jeans.—English.—The demand continues and sales of 3,000 pieces are published this week at Tls. 1.62½ for *Double Feather* and Tls. 1.67½ for *Sin Wo Beaver*.

Drills.—Further sales have taken place in *English* makes amounting to about 7,000 pieces as follows:—*Horse* Tls. 2.10, *Eagle and Fish* Tls. 2.17, *Single Beaver* Tls. 2.19 and *Dragon* Tls. 2.22, from stock, and indents for a fair quantity at slight better than prices ruling here. Some *Dutch* make are reported at Tls. 2.15, and *Indian* at Tls. 2.22½ for 900 pieces *Man and Tiger* chop. Nothing doing in *American*.

Sheetings.—English.—These continue to be out of favour, although for

American of the lighter and cheaper makes there has been some enquiry and sales of about 13,000 pieces are published, but none of the standard chops. Quotations are—*Phoenix* at Tls. 2.37, *Three Sheep* and *Double Cush* at Tls. 2.37½, *Blue Large Joss* at Tls. 2.38 *Augusta Crescent* at Tls. 2.38½ and *Man and Grass* at Tls. 2.57½. The market is very quiet.

Cotton Yarn.—English.—Very few fresh sales have taken place in these Spinnings, but deliveries of former purchases are going on quite satisfactorily. The only transactions mentioned are a few 2 fold 30/32s. at Tls. 68 and some 3 fold 20s. at Tls. 65½.

Indian.—The small sales this week show a decline of a tael in Nos. 10s. and 20s. and half a tael in 16s., the market being very quiet at the moment. Transactions amount to 587 bales as follows:—

No. 6s., 60 bales.—*Leopard* Tls. 44.

No. 10s., 40 bales.—*Framjee Petit* Tls. 50 and *Howard and Bullough* Tls. 50½.

No. 12s., 7 bales.—*Oriental Colaba* Tls. 50½.

No. 16s., 105 bales.—*Kaisar-i-hind* Tls. 52½, *Queen* and *Mazagon* Tls. 52½.

No. 20s., 375 bales.—*Beg Mahomed* Tls. 51½, *Union* Tls. 52½, *Britannia*, *Mule* and *Wadia* Tls. 53, *Ripon*, *Mule* Tls. 53½, *Motilal*,

Imperial and *Jamshed*, *Ring* Tls. 53½, *Goolambaba* Tls. 54½, and *Tea Carrier* Tls. 55½.

The s.s. *Bokhara*, due to-morrow, brings 3,541 bales to this market.

Fancy Goods.—As far as indent business is concerned the past week has been quiet an active one, and orders for fairly large quantities of all kinds of *Dyed* and *Printed* goods for next season have been booked. Prices do not show such satisfactory margins as used to be the case in years gone by, but Importers have to be contented now, in these days of keen competition, with a smaller commission. It is not possible to enumerate the miscellaneous assortment of goods that have been ordered, including all kinds of *Cotton* and *Union* makes. A sale is mentioned of 10,000 pieces *White Muslin* at Tls. 0.53½ for *Double Feather* chop, and another large line of similar goods is on the tapis. In addition to the indent business quite a fair amount has been done in goods from stock, but almost entirely on private terms, the only sales which have been divulged being in 22 in. *Velvets*, over 1,800 pieces appearing in the book—including, a new *Woman* chop at Tls. 0.12½, *Sin Wo Woman* at Tls. 0.12½ and *Wildman* at Tls. 0.13½.

Woolens.—The market for *Camlets* is keeping up, especially the assorted colors, nearly all of which show quite an important rise, while *Scarlet* is firm at previous prices. *Long Ells* are also higher again and strong for the best makes. *Lastings* are steady to firm at auction at last week's quotations. There has been some indent business doing in *Figured* goods at better prices than have been obtainable for months past. Most chops of *Spanish Stripes* show firmer prices at auction, but in certain colours of some of the chops last week's rates are barely maintained.

Metals and Miscellaneous.—From Mr. Alex. Bieffeld's report of 2nd September:—Again business has been dull, transactions have been of small proportions, and natives continue to act with great reserve.

LEAD.—There are no sales from first hands to report. Natives are re-selling in small lots *Enthoven* at Tls. 3.60 to Tls. 3.62½, and *L.B.* at Tls. 3.65.

PIG IRON.—Remains dull and difficult of sale.

RAILROAD AND BAR IRON.—There are no sales to report, and native holders meet with but a limited demand.

IRON WIRE.—200 casks, Nos. 11/21, were settled some two weeks ago at Tls. 4.12½. At auction a parcel, damaged, was sold as follows:—92 casks, Nos. 7/12, at Tls. 3.20 to Tls. 3.70; 60 casks, No. 12, at Tls. 3.60 to Tls. 3.80; 11 casks, Nos. 13/15, at Tls. 3.55; 2 casks, No. 20, at Tls. 3.90; 16 casks, No. 21, at Tls. 3.85, and 6 casks, No. 30, at Tls. 5.20.

NEW TELEGRAPH WIRE.—A parcel of 100 tons, damaged, was sold at auction at Tls. 2.77½ to Tls. 2.82.

OLD IRON.—Business under this heading has again been confined to auction sales, which are:—about 40 tons *Wire Rope* at Tls. 1.16 to Tls. 1.72½; 13 tons *Cobble Wire* at Tls. 1.93; 20 tons *Boiler Plates* at Tls. 1.33.

TIN PLATES.—Are selling in a small way at quotations.

STEEL AND SPELTER.—Nothing moving.

STRAITS TIN.—No change.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.—Small settlements are reported at quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.—With the exception of small sales and contracts of *White Metal* and *Nickel*, there has been nothing of any consequence moving in the articles enumerated under this heading.

MATCHES.—Nothing of interest has transpired, the demand and deliveries having continued slow, and the market featureless.

SOAP.—Liverpool and London are selling and at previous rates, and of *Honey Soap* 500 cases, each 50-lbs., are reported booked at Tls. 1.85.

WINDOW GLASS.—Has been in moderate request, and prices are a trifle higher.

NEEDLES.—The wants of dealers of good qualities continue exceedingly light, of *Crown* chop, *Between*s, No. 5; *Straw*, 2/0, 3/0, 1/10, 1/11, 1/12 and 2/0, 3/0, 1/5, 1/8, 80 cases have been booked at Tls. 26 to Tls. 28.

DYES AND COLOURS.—Inactivity remains a characteristic feature of this market, and there are no changes in prices calling for special attention. Sales are:—1,200 tins, ea. 20 oz., Pink at 35 to 36½ cands. damaged at auction. 400 tins, ea. 8 oz., Imperial Eosine at 17 cands. damaged, at auction. 400 tins, ea. 8 oz., Scarlet, 4 B at 12½ cands. damaged, at auction. 100 tins, ea. 8 oz., Universal Red at 11½ cands. damaged, at auction. 2,500 tins, ea. 2 oz., Eosine at 62½ cands. 80 cases Logwood Extract at Tls. 3.00 (damaged).

BUTTONS.—There is an absence of important demand, and prices are more or less nominal.

STEARIN CANDLES.—1,000 cases, 9 oz., have been sold at Tls. 1.47½, and at auction 530 cases, damaged, fetched Tls. 1.27 to Tls. 1.32.

LLAMA BRAID.—A sale of 50 cases Black, No. 45, is reported at 34 cands.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. Cromie & Burkill's circular of 1st September:—The London market was quoted 'Firm' on 30th August.

RAW SILK.—We have had a quiet week with a very small demand for every class of Silk except China Filatures. No break in prices has occurred, but holders are more inclined to meet the market in spite of the high quotations, they say; they have from the producing districts.

TSATLEES.—Barely 100 bales settled, the last quotation being SSS Dollars at Tls. 320.

HANGCHOW TSATLEES.—Very trifling settlements.

PAYSAMS.—Low 9/12 moss has attracted some attention at Tls. 205 to 207½, and in Green Kahings Cicada I has fetched Tls. 345.

YELLOW SILKS.—The only noticeable feature is the demand for Mienchews which have advanced in price, and are strong at the advance. Settlements of all grades 200 bales.

Arrivals as per Customs Returns of 25th to 31st August, 2,250 bales White and 250 piculs Yellow and Wild Silks.

RE-REELS AND FILATURES.—Some considerable contracts have been made (estimated at 800 a 900 bales) for various deliveries up to three months hence at irregular prices. Best Filature Cruisec is not now obtainable at quotations (Tls. 480), and higher prices generally are asked for anything that can be called a China Filature.

WILD SILKS.—Settlements 50 bales No. 1 at Tls. 100.

WASTE SILKS.—The demand for Curles 1, 2, 3 at Tls. 55 continues, and a fair business has been done at the price. Erisonets generally and Discharged Wastes maintain their values, but business is not brisk.

SHANTUNG PONGEES.—Neglected.

Purchases include:—**TSATLEES.**—Dollars S.S.S. at Tls. 320, S.S.S.S. at Tls. 310. **HANGCHOW TSATLEES.**—Lanhook at Tls. 300, Lanping at Tls. 280. **TAMSAAMS.**—White Kahing Gold Lion I at Tls. 287½, Green Kahing Cicada I at Tls. 345, 9/12 Moss, Double Butterfly I at Tls. 260, II at Tls. 240, Gold Eagle S.S.S.S. at Tls. 207½, Gold Bear Extra I at Tls. 207½. **YELLOW SILK.**—Mienchew at Tls. 242½ to 247½, Meeyang at Tls. 230, Fooyoung at Tls. 202½, Szechong at Tls. 165. **FILATURE CROISEE.**—S.T.C. Fighting Cock I & II at Tls. 485 to 475, Mayhenyu Croisee Extra 1, No. 1 and 2 at Tls. 480, 470, 460, Sow-yok-kee Stork Extra 1, No. 1 and 2 at Tls. 480, 470, 460, Woo-san-dong 1, 2 and 3 at Tls. 480, 470, 460. **CHINA FILATURE.**—Red Pagoda 1 and 2, Worm and Leaf 1 and 2, Sow-yok-kee Flag 1 and 2, Pegasus 2 and 3, Black Horse 2 and 3, Buffalo 2 and 3, Green Elephant Extra 1 and No. 1 at Tls. 440 to 430. **RE-REEL.**—Worm and Leaf II at Tls. 375 to 365, Market chop at Tls. 312½ to 315. **TUSSAH.**—Raw I at Tls. 110.

	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.
Settlements for this mail + ...	about 1,500	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000 bales.
„ for the season+	30,500	19,000	15,000	25,500	13,500	21,500 „
Stocks\$.....	11,500	16,500	13,500	12,000	14,000	15,500 „
Total Arrivals\$.....	42,000	35,500	28,500	37,500	27,500	37,000 „
† Exclusive of purchases for re-sale on this Market and forward contracts.						
§ Including old Silk.						

	* England.	* France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export White Silk	1,441	21,810	23,251	910	982	472	25,615 bales.
„ Yellow „	5	953	953	...	556	102	1,611 „
„ Wild „	5	1,030	1,035	79	...	33	1,147 „
	1,446	23,793	25,239	989	1,538	607	28,373 „
Against in 1891-92.....	2,342	11,193	13,535	993	1,423	440	16,391 „
„ 1890-91.....	1,420	10,435	11,855	577	778	429	13,639 „
Export Waste Silk	1,713	6,820	8,533	...	...	...	8,533 piculs.
„ Cocoons	154	810	964	69	...	...	1,033 „

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.
Also 146 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

Tea.—From *Hankow Tea Statistics* of 29th August:—Business reported since the 15th inst., is as under:—

	1892.	1891.
Settlements.....	5,900 ½-chests.	6,024 ½-chests.
Shipments to Shanghai on native account ...	1,700 „	9,011 „

Consisting of the following teas, cost in London being calculated at 4/- per tael Exchange, and 45/- per ton Freight, direct hence:—

	½-chests.	per picul.	per lb.
Oopacks	3,350 at Tls.	7.50 a 9.00	0/5½ a 0/6½
Oanfaas	2,550 at „	7.50 a 9.85	0/5½ a 0/6½

The following are Statistics at date compared with corresponding circular last season, viz.

	1892.	1891.		1892.	1891.
HANKOW TEA.	½-chests.	½-chests.	KIUKIANG TEA.	½-chests.	½-chests.
Settlements.....	505,656	546,844	Settlements.....	214,665	314,104
Shipments to Shanghai on native account...	47,723	51,416	Shipments to Shanghai on native account...	12,146	875
Stock	20,000	32,901	Stock	5,229	6,126
Arrivals	573,379	631,161	Arrivals	232,040	321,105

The entire business to date as compared with the corresponding circular last year is as under:—

	1892.	1891.
For London and America	308,000 ½-chests.	266,000 ½-chests.
„ Russia	412,321 „	594,948 „
	720,321 ½-chests.	860,948 ½-chests.

Comparative quotations are as under:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Oopacks.....	Tls. 7.50 a 9.00	6.75 a 9.00	none.
Oonams	none.	7.00 a 10.00	per picul.
Oanfaas	7.50 a 9.85	8.00 a 10.50	„
Scang-tams	none.	7.00 a 7.75	„

The Export to date as per Customs Returns stands thus:—

	Season 1892 x 93	Season 1891 x 92	Season 1890 x 91	Season 1889 x 90
Re-exports.	37,414,674 lbs.	37,441,000 „	38,760,658 „	42,605,287 „
„ 1891 x 92	37,441,000 „	38,760,658 „	42,605,287 „	42,605,287 „
„ 1890 x 91	38,760,658 „	42,605,287 „	42,605,287 „	42,605,287 „
„ 1889 x 90	42,605,287 „	42,605,287 „	42,605,287 „	42,605,287 „

The following are the departures for London:—

As per last Report in 4 steamers

9,974,859 lbs.

Against in 5 steamers last year

10,417,804 lbs.

Departures for Odessa:—

As per last Report in 6 steamers 15,423,703 lbs.

Against in 8 steamers last year..... 24,808,852 lbs.

FREIGHTS.—Thro' rate to London 45/- per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The comparative quotations are as under:—

	1892.	1891.
On London, Bank Bills on demand.....	3/11½	4/6½
Credits, 4 months' sight.....	4/5	4/7½
Do. 6 do.....	4/5	4/7½
On Shanghai, Bank Bills on demand.....	23½	3
3 days' sight, private.....	31½	31½
On Hongkong, Bank Bills on demand.....	28½	29½

Freight.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 2nd September:—During the past fortnight we have no change to note in our freight market for London and New York; for the latter port considerable purchases have been made, but tonnage circulated to arrive is in excess of requirements. Coastwise:—We have no improvement to record, everything remaining very dull. Wuhu to Whampoa.—Rates have declined as will be seen by quotations below. Nagasaki to Shanghai.—A few settlements have been made, but the market closes quiet.

For London, *via* Suez Canal:—Sailings since our last issue have been on a moderate scale, and the few steamers that have left the port have taken fair cargoes. The berth is now occupied by the *Keemun* and *Aden*, both clearing to-morrow, and the *Palinurus* is circulated for despatch on the 7th instant. Rates remain unchanged.

For New York, *via* Suez Canal:—The s.s. *Strathleven* is now on the berth and will leave about the end of next week: engagements are not large at present, but there is ample time to gather together a respectable cargo. She will be followed by the *Chingwo* and *Camelot* both to arrive within a few days of each other. *Via* the Cape.—Demand has fallen off and although tonnage is offering, no charters have been effected.

Departures for London:—s.s. *Kintuck* *via* Foochow 21st ulto., s.s. *Glenavon* *via* Foochow 25th ulto., s.s. *Palamed* *via* Foochow 30th ulto.

Departures for New York:—s.s. *Guy Mannering* *via* Amoy 18th ulto., s.s. *MacDuff* *via* Amoy 26th ulto., s.s. *Talemon* *via* Amoy 31st ulto.

Departure for Hakodate.—*Swanhilda*, British ship 28th ulto.

Quotations are:—Shanghai to London, P. & O. S. N. Co. 35s. per ton for general cargo, 40s. for Tea; Shanghai to London, O. S. S. Co. 35s. per ton for general cargo, 40s. for Tea; Shanghai to London, Ben Line 35s. per ton for general cargo, 40s. for Tea; Shanghai to London, C. M. S. N. Co. 35s. per ton for general cargo, 40s. for Tea; Shanghai to New York direct 40s. per ton for Tea and general cargo, Nagasaki to Shanghai \$0.70 for steam and sail, Newchwang to Amoy 15 cents per picul nominal, Newchwang to Swatow 13 cents per picul nominal, Newchwang to Canton 14 cents per picul nominal, Wuhu to Whampoa 10 cands. per picul.

Settlements during the fortnight:—*Rio*, German steamer, 1,109 tons register, Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1,000 lump sum, quick despatch. *Nagasaki* to Hankow \$2.40 per ton, quick despatch. *Swanhilda*, British ship, 1,999 tons register, Hakodate to San Francisco, private terms. *Howard D. Troop*, British barque, 2,060 tons register, Manila to New York, under orders from home.

Disengaged vessels in port.—*Andelana*, British ship, 2,418 tons register. *J. D. Brewer*, American barque, 926 tons register. *Luzon*, American ship, 1,339 tons register. *Mary L. Stone*, American ship, 1,420 tons register.

Coal.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report of 2nd September:—For many years we have not seen such a dearth of business as prevails at the present moment, nor can we see any prospect of improvement in the near future, the severe drought we are now experiencing has almost entirely put a stop to trade in this line, although the article must be purchased for the requirements inland, dryness of the creeks prevent transport and not only that, paddy and cotton are thirsty for rain. If it does not make its appearance soon both crops will be utterly dished, all this tends to affect our coal trade seriously.

CARDIFF.—Although very few transactions have taken place our market seems to be on the steady downfall.

AMERICAN ANTHRACITE.—It is encouraging to have to write that there is a demand for this which has not yet been satisfied.

AUSTRALIAN.—Wollongong.—The weakness anticipated has been realised and an offer of Tls. 6.00 would be considered good, but holders are still sanguine that last quotations will be maintained, but time must dispel their ideas, on totalling up our stocks in different godowns we now find that we have more than will fulfil ordinary requirement for a long time, taking the average rate of deliveries at the present which is only about 30 tons per day; this of course is very exceptional, and cannot last, but they will not increase to that of previous years for some time, and we trust importers will endeavour to starve the market a little.

JAPAN.—A slight demand for Sorachi, but prices offered are anything but tempting.

Cardiff, ex godown	Tls. 8.00 sales.	Japan, Miike Small, ex godown	Tls. 4.25 nominal.
American Anthracite, ex godown	9.50 nominal.	Imabuko, ex godown	3.00 "
Sydney, Wollongong, ex sailing ship	5.65 "	Keelung, Lump, ex godown	4.00 "
steamer cargo ex godown	6.10 weak.	Hayama, ex godown	4.00 "
Newcastle, N. S. W., ex godown	9.00 nominal.	Chikuzen, ex godown	2.75 "
Japan, Takasima Lump, ex godown	5.50 "	Meniji, ex godown	3.00 "
" Small	4.50 "	Namazuta, ex godown	4.00 "
" Miike Lump	5.00 "	Dust	3.00 no stock.

Arrivals during the fortnight have been:—Mojí 1,100 tons, Takasima dust 3,380, Karatz 305, Karatz No. 2 630, Miike dust 240, Miike large 2,871, Hayama 1,420, Mixed Japan 2,215, Imabuko 360; total 12,721 tons.

Kerosene Oil.—The steady feeling which appeared just before writing our last has developed into a fair business being done, but at lower prices; this may be accounted for by speculators, outside the oil ring, getting rid of their "walkee" cargo at small profits. A small quantity of May-June shipment was re-sold at Tls. 1.12 per case. Batoum has been dealt with in small quantities at Tls. 1.06 to Tls. 1.05½ per case full prompt. The arrivals have been numerous, amounting to over half a million cases in a fortnight, while the deliveries are not what we should call large. Arrivals of Devoes:—22nd *Luzon* 50,300 cases, *Strathdee* 80,200 cases, 23rd *Glenogle* 70,000 cases, 29th *John D. Brewer* 35,000 cases, *Mary L. Stone* 45,900 cases, 30th *Andelana* 96,200 cases, yesterday *Procyon* 84,515 cases and *Hounslow* on 22nd with 97,019 cases Russian. Including these arrivals our stock is now estimated at 1,196,863 cases American 224,740 cases Russian. Deliveries during the month have been American 84,435 cases, Russian 44,216 cases.

Devoe's.....	Tls. 1.12 per case, one month's prompt, nominal.
Russian, ...	1.06 "
Chester, ...	1.10 " "

Exchange.—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 3s. 9½d. Bank Bills, demand, 3s. 10½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 3s. 10½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 3s. 10½d.; 6 months' sight, 3s. 11½d. Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3s. 11d., 6 months' sight, 3s. 11½d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 4.87; Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 4.95, 6 months' sight, 4.98. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 3.99. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 103½ a 104½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 72½ per cent. discount; Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 72. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, 74½. Private Bills, 30 days' sight, 73½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 313. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 313½. Bullion—Gold Bars, Peking, 98 touch, Tls. 251.00. Silver Bars, Tls. 111.00. Mexican dollars, Tls. 73.60. Carolus dollars, Tls. 89.00. Copper Cash, 1,400. Chinese Interest, mace 0.8. Bar Silver in London, per oz. 38½.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.
(From Messrs. Morris & Fergusson's Circular.)

August.	Bar Silver # oz in L don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GERMANY.	N. YK.	HONGKONG.	YOKOHAMA.	INDIA.
		T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Docty. Priv.	4 m/s.		T/T	Rupees. T/T
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
27th.....	38½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.11½	3.11½	3.11½	3.11½	4.98/5.01	4.98/5.01	4.00	103½	72½	74½	314½
29th.....	38½	3.9½	3.10	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.11	3.10½	3.11½	4.93/4.96	4.97/5.00	3.98	104½	72½	74½	314½
30th.....	38½	3.9½	3.9½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	4.93/4.96	4.94/4.97	3.97	104½	72½	74½	314½
31st.....	38	3.9½	3.10	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	4.94/4.97	4.94/4.97	3.97	104½	72½	74½	314
1st Sept.	38½	3.10	3.10	3.10½	3.10½	3.11	3.11	3.11½	3.11½	4.96/4.99	4.96/4.99	4.00	103½/4	72½	74½	313
2nd.....	38½	3.9½	3.9½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.10½	3.11	3.11	4.95/4.98	4.95/4.98	3.99	103½/4	72½	74½	313

AUCTION SALES.

Auctions for the week ending 1st September, 1892, comprised the following Goods:—

For the week.			Previous week.			Corresponding week last year.			For the week.			Previous week.			Corresponding week last year.		
Grey Shirtings.....	17,720	pcs. against	19,010	pcs. and	29,975	pcs.			Velvets	pcs. against	.....	pcs. and	.....	pcs.			
White Shirtings ..	5,819	"	4,668	"	11,100	"			Velveteens	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
T-Cloths ..	6,135	"	5,205	"	7,015	"			Cotton Yarn	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Drills, English.....	"	"	"	"	540	"			Camlets	1,050	pcs.	"	1,070	"	"	1,530	pcs.
Jeans, ...	"	"	"	"	210	"			Long Ells	300	"	"	300	"	"	500	"
Sheetings, English	780	"	980	"	1,240	"			Lastings	840	"	"	660	"	"	500	"
Turkey Reds	"	"	"	"	150	"			Spanish Stripes.....	966	"	"	618	"	"	880	"

PIECE GOODS.

At Nie-lee, 27th ulto.—

White Shirtings.—50 pieces; Blue Cock ¥1.30½, Irishes 100 pieces Gold 喜 ¥2.79/80.

Shirtings.—100 pieces; Blue Dragon King ¥2.00, Gold 壽 ¥2.04½.

Sheetings.—14-lbs.—40 pieces; Dragon No. 2 ¥2.12½, do. No. 3 ¥2.09½.

Ash Printed T-Cloth.—50 pieces; 3 Star ¥0.78.

Twills.—Assorted.—89 pieces; Woman ¥1.96½.

At Ta-koo, 30th ulto.—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—490 pieces; Steamer ¥1.11½/11½.

8.4-lbs.—2,640 pieces; Blue Eagle ¥1.06/06½, Man and Horse ¥1.21/21½, Steamer ¥1.38½/39, Blue Dragon ¥1.54/54½.

10-lbs.—200 pieces; Blue Dragon ¥1.89½.

11-lbs.—300 pieces; Steamer ¥1.92, Blue Dragon ¥2.27½/28.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—1,500 pieces; Blue Eagle ¥0.99½, Man and Horse ¥1.16½, Steamer ¥1.30/30½, Silver Dragon ¥1.43½/44½.

7.4-lbs.—375 pieces; Gold 福 No. 3 ¥1.47½, do. No. 2 ¥1.55½, do. No. 1 ¥1.61½.

8-lbs.—900 pieces; Man and Horse ¥1.32½, Steamer ¥1.45½/45½, Silver Dragon ¥1.65½.

8.4-lbs.—420 pieces; Gold 福 No. 3 ¥1.68½, do. No. 2 ¥1.73½/73½, do. No. 1 ¥1.86/86½.

At E-wo, 31st ulto.—

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—1,800 pieces; Blue Bell ¥1.66½, Blue Tea Caddy DDD ¥1.73/73½, Blue 2 Tea Caddy ¥1.83/83½.

10-lbs.—750 pieces; Red Crab ¥1.78, Blue Tea Caddy DDD ¥2.11/11½.

White Shirtings.—549 pieces; Woman SS ¥1.84½/85½, Phoenix 25 ¥2.08/09½.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—700 pieces; Red Tea Caddy ¥1.17½/17½, 8-lbs.—300 pieces; Red Tea Caddy ¥1.32½/33.

White Muslins.—80 pieces; Monster os ¥0.52½.

At Yuen-fong, 1st instant—

Grey Shirtings.—7-lbs.—1,875 pieces; Blue Britannia ¥1.13½, Blue 4 Sister ¥1.19½.

8.4-lbs.—5,085 pieces; Two Man ¥1.16½, House ¥1.18/18½, Blue Britannia ¥1.33, Blue 3 Students ¥1.42½/43, Red Saint Child ¥1.50½, Blue Fish Man ¥1.61½, Red 3 Students ¥1.47½/47½, Five Brothers ¥1.66½/66½.

10-lbs.—2,400 pieces; Blue Britannia ¥1.59½, Red do. ¥1.78½, Red 3-Students ¥1.76, Red Emperor's Birthday ¥1.84½, Red 4-Sisters AAA ¥1.95½/96½.

10.12-lbs.—300 pieces; Gold Britannia ¥2.05/05½.

11-lbs.—1,000 pieces; Painted 3-Students ¥2.07/07½.

12-lbs.—780 pieces; Nine Lion ¥2.14½/15½ and Soldier ¥2.22.

White Shirtings.—64-reed, 2,650 pieces; House bright ¥1.34½/34½, do dull ¥1.34½, Blue Double Lighthouse bright, ¥1.37½/38, dull ¥1.34½, Black Gold 3 Students ¥1.63.

72-reed.—2,570 pieces; Red 2 Sister ¥1.76, Red Double Lighthouse bright, ¥1.79½/80, do. dull ¥1.80½, Red Gold Star bright ¥2.06, dull ¥2.00 and Red 5 Star Bright ¥2.26½/26½, do. dull ¥2.23.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—1,090 pieces; Blue 3 Students ¥0.97, Red Dog ¥1.15½, Red Double Shield ¥1.18, Blue Lion ¥1.21, Red 3 Students ¥1.27½.

8-lbs.—850 pieces; Blue Lion ¥1.34½/35, Painted 3 Students ¥1.62½/62½.

Sheetings.—English.—14-lbs.—620 pieces; Lion-on-Cloud ¥2.09½/10, Old Man Head B ¥2.12/12½, Nine Lion ¥2.18½/19.

15-lbs.—120 pieces; Old Man Head A ¥2.30½/30½.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOLLENS DURING THE WEEK.

Chops	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Dk. Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt. Mid.	Sales Pcs.
	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Camlets.													
Lighthouse, S.S.G., p. p.	10.27½/32½	10.92½/95	10.97½/11.02½	.....	11.62½/77½	...	...	...	10.32½	...	10.05	10.67½/72½	
Sales, pcs.	110	50	80	.....	20	...	...	...	10	...	10	20*	300
9 Old Man, S.S.H., p. p.	9.97½/10.00	10.80	10.97½/11.00	10.85	10.92½/95	...	...	...	10.27½	...	10.00	10.50/75	
Sales, pcs.	120	50	60	10	20	...	...	...	10	...	10	20*	300
Man & Horse, p. pc.	9.85/93	.....	10.94/97	10.51/53	16.65	...	...	...	...	...	9.90	.....	
Sales, pcs.	50	.....	30	20*	30	...	...	...	...	...	20	.....	150
Rear, p. pc.	9.73/74	.....	.....	9.6	10.60	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	30	.....	.....	10*	10	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	50
Double Deer, p. pc.	9.29/30	.....	.....	8.76	.....	...	...	...	...	...	8.89	.....	
Sales, pcs.	31	.....	.....	10*	.....	...	...	...	...	...	10	.....	50
Fish, P.P.P., p. pc.	9.87/93	10.74/76	10.92	10.66	10.14*	9.85	...	...	10.94	...	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	60	40	20	10*	10.37	10*	...	...	...	...	10	.....	170
Double Cock, p. pc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	10.3*	
Sales, pcs. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	10*	10
3 Dogs, p. pc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.15	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	10.05	
Sales, pcs. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	10*	20
Long Ells.													
Horse Head, HDB, p. p.	5.23/24	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Double Phoenix, p. pc.	4.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Tiger, C.P.H., p. pc.	4.44/45	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Lastings.													
Ship, G.G.H., p. pc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	8.75/77½	...	.....	8.37½	
Sales, pcs. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	380	...	.....	20*	400
9 Old Man, F.F.R.	.....	.....	7.95	.....	.....	...	...	...	7.42½/47½	...	.....	7.47½	
Sales, pcs. ....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	...	...	...	260	...	.....	20*	300
Tiger, C.P.H., p. pc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	8.65/67	...	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	140	...	.....	.....	140

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 31st August, 1892, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 197 to 202, both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

Goods.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Nevelwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.	Corea.	Local.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings †	5,578	...	22,295	720	1,500	30,785	2,690	42,155	...	220	...	...	...	...	750	10,500	1,220
T-Cloths, 32-in.	5,645	...	3,490	135	125	1,545	6,205	4,885	150	945	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...
" 36-in.	1,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...
White Shirtings	1,550	...	1,990	380	880	8,005	1,300	13,652	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	316
Drills, English & Dutch	300	...	3,325	195	225	860	610	750	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	200	1,435
" American	765	...	1,245	150	30	1,800	5,950	21,325	450	15	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Jeans, English & Dutch	1,050	...	20	20	40	100	100	2,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...
" American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Sheetings, English	500	...	960	160	40	580	1,100	790	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	1,060
" American	340	...	20	...	...	...	3,700	16,270	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	60
Dyed Shirtings	220	...	1,620	...	...	360	130	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	30
Brocades & Sp. Stings, Wh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Dyed	...	...	75	...	100	230	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	40
Chintzes	...	...	120	...	...	170	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...
Printed T-Cloths	228	...	1,660	50	260	1,108	60	1,050	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
Printed Twills	214	...	756	144	60	680	...	795	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Turkey Red Shirtings	100	...	940	225	150	985	640	2,710	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	200	50
Velvets	108	...	168	30	54	654	...	120	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Velveteens	24	...	48	...	...	60	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Handkerchiefs	...	...	160	1,600	400	700	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	...
Muslins	100	...	...	100	...	401	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	200
Lenos & Balzarines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	420
Cotton Yarn, Indian	390	...	918	984	690	5,553	750	3,359	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
" English	3	...	...	...	24	228	33	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	18	...	150	30	180	330	24	18	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
" Cotton	...	...	144	...	...	...	72	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Medium and Broad Cloths	6	...	104	42	18	554	20	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Camlets	50	...	120	30	150	760	10	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	160	...
Long Ells	...	...	400	140	320	835	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Lastings	20	...	260	20	140	2,032	50	210	40	20	...	...	...	...	...	350	...
Italian Cloth	30	...	150	120	30	797	30	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...
Cotton Lastings & Italians	480	...	4,079	270	50	3,108	775	4,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	...
Lustres, Plain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Figured Orleans	60	...	240	...	...	80	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Cotton Flannels	40	...	60	...	120	769	20	940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
Lead in Pigs	266	...	331	...	...	74	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	546	...	1,134	101	...	315	646	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosine Oil, American	700	...	800	...	450	5,000	2,510	...	...	5,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Russian	...	...	4,000	...	...	500	...	...	...	4,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, ON 30TH JUNE, 1892.

Goods.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.				TOTAL IMPORTS.				STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, ON 30TH JUNE, 1892.	
	As above.		For the Year from 1st Jan., 1892	Against last year to same term.	June entries.	July entries.	For the year from 1st Jan., 1892.	Against last year to same term.	At date Estimated.	Against 1st September, 1891
	June entries.	July entries.								
Grey Shirtings †	...	118,413	4,454,642	4,397,240	...	400	4,547,790	3,901,005	1,433,634	1,178,879
T-Cloths, 32-in.	...	26,125	946,853	972,423	...	1,250	1,015,127	940,685	305,547	291,553
" 36-in.	...	4,550	207,237	156,057	...	...	242,341	227,160	92,006	24,431
White Shirtings	...	32,673	1,344,028	1,447,665	...	390	1,281,577	1,582,575	584,748	562,650
Drills, English & Dutch	...	7,975	156,454	213,697	...	...	120,121	229,191	53,668	111,191
" American	...	31,880	397,229	535,765	...	...	463,647	629,950	135,947	112,500
Jeans, English & Dutch	...	4,530	114,227	109,506	...	...	103,398	133,579	52,174	72,313
" American	...	100	12,680	15,280	...	...	13,000	6,500	2,160	480
Sheetings, English	...	6,090	587,557	636,822	...	...	583,809	657,549	184,611	164,934
" American	...	22,040	925,649	1,165,370	...	...	1,039,740	1,481,700	448,865	279,820
Dyed Shirtings	...	2,710	177,550	130,950	...	2,575	153,283	95,926	27,957	14,490
Brocades & Sp. Stings, Wh.	...	...	...	1,865	...	...	...	1,741	...	2,153
" " Dyed	...	935	22,507	26,018	...	...	16,510	21,313	4,311	4,907
Chintzes	...	1,440	40,707	47,590	...	...	54,857	44,289	26,733	10,521
Printed T-Cloths	...	4,966	367,546	307,879	...	600	389,817	265,639	220,535	156,469
Printed Twills	...	3,018	83,381	76,258	...	...	132,823	52,158	55,901	35,929
Turkey Red Shirtings	...	6,100	319,889	305,201	...	...	302,057	555,390	366,462	322,171
Velvets	...	1,314	21,220	21,576	...	...	28,039	18,868	12,546	5,799
Velveteens	...	222	8,910	7,971	...	...	7,982	7,514	2,796	2,772
Handkerchiefs	...	6,810	282,297	291,328	...	2,150	358,880	252,853	147,091	153,161
Muslins	...	1,251	167,631	203,669	...	...	186,164	241,205	45,442	57,618
Lenos & Balzarines	...	720	90,390	63,162	...	...	80,067	53,751	19,230	14,012
Cotton Yarn, Indian	...	12,806	509,073	342,185	...	11,010	446,741	422,732	38,994	146,137
" English	...	563	25,166	29,679	...	...	14,618	23,464	12,331	18,943
Spanish Stripes, Woollen	...	858	22,908	27,786	...	528	33,634	31,516	9,367	7,291
" Cotton	...	552	15,893	13,991	...	...	20,161	9,842	7,277	1,731
Medium and Broad Cloths	...	834	14,153	13,452	...	1,724	27,409	14,950	17,782	10,790
Camlets	...	1,330	44,543	62,996	...	430	37,079	59,048	9,323	15,946
Long Ells	...	1,835	41,234	52,522	...	...	41,360	60,122	9,885	23,285
Lastings	...	3,142	79,363	120,745	...	980	81,616	133,934	19,330	32,290
Italian Cloth	...	1,557	43,418	...	...	776	48,068	...	23,722	...
Cotton Lastings & Italians	...	13,923	371,782	410,171	...	623	459,839	404,406	224,996	170,495
Lustres, Plain	...	...	1,480	2,715	...	...	1,098	250	980	...
Figured Orleans	...	720	15,030	16,154	...	...	8,534	8,321	8,076	7,909
Cotton Flannels	...	2,449	25,298	17,008	...	440	9,438	22,492	35,734	30,503
Lead in Pigs	...	861	63,840	69,836	...	...	92,607	50,793	38,743	19,265
Iron—Nail Rod	...	3,162	117,403	157,089	...	1,680	132,445	245,596	121,958	127,834
Kerosine Oil, American	...	14,610	667,001	1,055,799	...	71,732	889,653	1,568,910	1,112,738	875,314
" Russian	...	9,390	213,600	522,719	...	...	113,876	393,520	224,449	330,459

† Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per Cathay, Palamed, Glenearn, Aden, Glenogle, Kaisow, Strathdee, Empress of India and Melbourne.

Import Cargoes declared during interval: Oldenburg, Angers, Yangtsé, additional ex Sikh.

‡ From the daily returns from the Wharves.

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 2nd September, 1892.

BANKS.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.*—We note an improvement in this stock. Business was done at 75 per cent. premium for delivery on 31st December, and at 72 and exchange 73 for cash. A demand set in, and as there were no local sellers, one or two lots were purchased from Hongkong at 76 per cent. premium, costing about 75½ per cent. and exchange 73 laid down here. A few local shares changed hands at 75½ and 73. They are wanted at the same rate. *Bank of China.*—A number of shares have been placed at Tls. 2.45 and 2.50. The market closes steady at the higher rate. Founders' shares are enquired for at £15.

SHIPPING.—*Taku Tug and Lighter Co.*—One or two lots were sold at T. Tls. 58.

MARINE INSURANCE.—*North-China Insurance* shares were placed at Tls. 227.50.

FIRE INSURANCE.—There is no change reported in *Hongkongs*. *Chinas* have been placed to Hongkong at \$35 and exchange 72.

MINING.—*Sheridan Mining* shares have been sold at Tls. 30.

SHANGHAI CARGO BOAT shares are wanted at Tls. 202.

A sale of *Hongkong Land Investment* shares at \$54 is reported. Some *Perak Sugar Cultivation* shares were placed at Tls. 10.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.		
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When paid or due.	Closing.	Tails.	
<i>Banks.</i>											
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. Co	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$3,300,000.00	\$70,807.90	30 June 92	*£1	22 Aug 92	75½ pm.	160.14	
Bank of China, Jap. & Straits, Ld	199,875	£10	£1	£223,629.13.7	£3,020.16.9	31 Dec 91	†0.49	4 Mar 92	.....	2.50	
Do. Founders'	1,250	£1½	£1½	.....	.....	.....	†£35.23	14 Feb 91	£15.0.0	.....	
National Bank of China, Ld. A	19,970	£10	£6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Do. B	29,955	£10	£6	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	\$25.26	18.44	
Do. Founders'	750	£1	£1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$200	146.00	
<i>Shipping.</i>											
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ld.	1,000	£100	£100	£3,000	£1,045.67	31 Dec 91	*£2	18 June 92	.....	85.50	
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	£40,000.00	£2,437.1.1	31 Dec 91	†2½	7 July 92	.....	22.00	
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	£1,000	£1,000	.....	£4,620.51	31 Dec 91	*3½	1 Mar 92	.....	500.00	
Ch. Mutual S.N. Co. pref. shares	20,000	£10	£10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£7.0.0	36.52	
Do. ord. do.	10,000	£10	£5	£85,000.00	£2,384.17.5	31 Dec 90	*2½	14 Sept 91	£4.0.0	.....	
Do. do. do.	10,000	£10	£3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£3.0.0	.....	
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ld.	8,600	T. £50	T. £50	£24,000.00	£20,054.71	31 Dec 91	*3½	15 July 92	T. £58.00	60.61	
H'kong, C'ton & M'cao S.B. Co.	80,000	\$20	\$20	\$619,000.00	\$5,257.46	30 June 92	*4½	29 July 92	\$28.00	20.44	
<i>Docks.</i>											
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£20,000.00	£395.45	30 June 92	*£12	4 July 92	.....	420.00	
Byrd & Co., Ld., Founders'	200	£100	£100	£41,000.00	£5,302.57	.....	†£12	28 June 92	.....	200.00	
Byrd & Co., Ld.	7,800	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140.00	
S. C. Farnham & Co., Ld.	7,500	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	.....	100.00	
<i>Gas.</i>											
Shanghai Gas Co.	2,000	£100	£100	£100,000.00	£7,670.22	31 Dec 91	*6½	7 July 92	.....	215.00	
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>											
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ld.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$700,000.00	\$247,418.00	30 April 91	†\$4.50	18 Sept 91	\$60.00	43.80	
North-China Ins. Co., Ld.	5,000	£200	£50	£200,000.00	£539,857.93	31 Dec 91	†14.73	26 April 92	.....	227.50	
Union Ind. Society of Canton, Ld.	10,000	\$250	\$25	\$800,000.00	\$413,905.92	30 June 91	†6.50	11 Oct 91	\$88.00	64.24	
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n, Ld.	6,948	\$100	\$100	\$340,000.00	\$44,555.65	31 Dec 91	†86½	10 Mar 90	.....	80.00	
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$550,000.00	\$511,107.00	30 Sept 91	\$5	1 Jan 92	\$95.00	69.35	
Straits Insurance Co., Ld.	30,000	\$100	\$20	\$35,000.00	\$364,722.32	31 Dec 91	†5½	15 July 92	\$13.50	9.86	
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>											
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$308,333.00	31 Dec 91	†18	15 Mar 92	\$250.00	182.50	
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ...	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$779,000.00	\$185,298.47	31 Dec 91	†86	8 Mar 92	\$83.84	61.20	
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$70,000.00	\$152,968.87	31 Dec 91	†5½	29 Mar 92	\$15.00	10.95	
Singapore Insurance Co., Ld. ...	29,176	\$100	\$20	\$11,875.91	\$126,852.17	31 Dec 91	†\$0.70	26 April 90	\$8.00	5.84	
<i>Wharves.</i>											
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co. ...	2,867	£100	£100	£89,089.75	£2,403.85	31 Dec 91	*£6.00	10 Aug 92	.....	284.00	
Birt's Wharf H. C. & W. C. Co.	2,100	£50	£50	£10,000.00	.....	31 Oct 91	*3½	29 Nov 91	.....	37.50	
H'kong & K'loon Wh. & G. Co., Ld	20,000	\$50	\$50	.....	\$15,459.84	31 Dec 91	*\$1.50	15 Aug 92	\$44.00	32.12	
<i>Mining.</i>											
Sheridan Con. M. & M. Co., Ld.	20,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	
Smuggler Union Mining Co.	50,000	G. \$100	G. \$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	nominal.	
Selama Tin Mining Co., Ld.	115,000	\$5	\$2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$0.25	0.18	
Do. do.	25,000	\$5	\$5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2.00	1.46	
New Imuris Mines, Ld.	200,000	£1	£0.17.6	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	\$1.00	0.73	
Belmont Consolidated Min. Co.	3,500	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	
<i>Cargo Boats.</i>											
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	£30,300.65	£3,196.23	31 Dec 91	*4½	1 Aug 92	.....	202.00	
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co. ...	1,000	£100	£100	£8,000.00	£1,730.29	31 Dec 91	*2½	1 Aug 92	.....	70.00	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>											
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	7,200	£20	£20	£21,192.05	£266.93	31 Dec 91	*3½	28 July 92	.....	168.00	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld.	5,000	£50	£50	.....	£7,810.42	30 June 92	None.	.....	.....	10.00	
Hall & Holtz Co-op'tive Co., Ld	6,000	£50	£50	.....	£4,692.42	29 Feb 92	†4½	15 May 90	.....	14.00	
Japan Brewery Co., Ld.	1,500	\$100	\$100	\$10,345.85	\$3,061.51	31 Dec 91	*\$5½	10 Mar 92	\$120.00	87.60	
New Shanghai Electric Co., Ld.	477	£100	£100	.....	£790.28	31 Dec 91	†5½	15 Mar 92	.....	91.00	
Sh. Land Investment Co., Ld.	20,000	£50	£30	£21,354.00	£1,037.79	31 Dec 91	*2½	20 July 92	.....	25.00	
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	1,200	\$100	\$100	.....	\$552.12	31 Dec 91	*\$5	20 April 92	\$100.00	73.00	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ld.	1,800	£50	£50	£1,500.00	£2,913.28	31 Dec 91	†2.50	29 Mar 92	.....	50.00	
Major Brothers, Ld.	6,000	£50	£50	.....	.....	.....	*£2.50	5 May 92	.....	51.00	
Y'hama Engin. & Iron Work, Ld.	1,300	\$100	\$100	\$17,500.00	\$1,185.77	31 May 91	*6½	3 July 91	\$100.00	73.00	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co.	650	\$100	\$100	.....	£147.40	31 Dec 91	None.	.....	\$200.00	146.00	
Do. do. new issue	650	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$130.00	94.90	
Shanghai-Lankat Tob. Co., Ld.	1,590	£100	£70	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	.....	65.00	
Do. Founders'	10	£100	£70	.....	.....	.....	First year.	.....	.....	400.00	
L'Hôtel des Colonies, Ld. ...	500	£50	£50	.....	.....	.....	7½	15 Aug 90	.....	50.00	
Shanghai Ice Co.	1,500	£50	£30	.....	.....	.....	7½	15 Aug 90	.....	30.00	
A. S. Watson & Co., Ld.	360	£100	£100	£99.83	.....	31 Oct 91	5½	6 Jan 90	.....	115.00	
	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$175,000	\$15,538.47	31 Dec 91	7½	9 May 92	\$16.50	12.00	

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1883	£45,000.00	£25,000.00	£100	7 %	Dec. & June.	nominal.
Do. 1884	£15,000.00	£15,000.00	£100	7 %	Do.	.....
Do. 1885	£30,000.00	£30,000.00	£100	7 %	Do.	.....
Do. 1888	£70,000.00	£70,000.00	£100	6 %	Do.	.....
Do. 1890	£20,000.00	£20,000.00	£100	6 %	Do.	.....
Do. 1891	£20,000.00	£20,000.00	£100	5½ %	Do.	.....
China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures.	£300,000	£136,000	£100	7 %	Quarterly	£102 (a) £461.89
Lycium Theatre Debentures	£17,000.00	£17,000.00	£25	4 %	7 Jan. '92	£11.00
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1884 C	\$1,594,700.14	\$339,470.02	\$500	8 %	15th Oct.	\$500 (a) £365.00
Do. do. 1886 E	S. £767,200.00	£716,800.00	£250	7 %	Mar. & Sept.	(a) £285.00

* For half year. † For quarter year. ‡ For year. § A deficit. ¶ Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest.

J. P. BISSET & Co.